





In Pact With Oman

Iran Extends Naval Power in Gulf

By Jim Hoagland  
MUSCAT, Oman, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Iran is extending its naval presence to the Arab side of the Persian Gulf under an agreement with Oman for joint naval operations in the Strait of Hormuz, the entrance to the oil-exporting terminals of the Gulf.  
The agreement, disclosed here by Foreign Minister Qasbi al-Zawawi in an interview, moves Iran closer to its goal of establishing naval control over the 28-mile-wide strait, which has come to occupy a position as strategic in world politics as that of the Strait of Gibraltar or the Panama Canal in the past.  
About 20 million barrels of oil a day, or nearly half of the non-Communist world's present consumption, are carried by the tankers that pass through the shallow, blue-green waters of the strait, named after an ancient Persian town.  
The Strait of Hormuz is located between the northern jutting tip of this small Arab nation, which has virtually no navy, and an indentation in the southern coast of Iran.  
Mr. Zawawi acknowledged that Iran will have the main responsibility for carrying out the agreement for joint naval supervision, which is aimed at keeping the waters on both sides of the strait "secure and free."  
Military sources in neighboring Arab states confirmed that Iranian planes and naval craft had already begun patrolling on the Omani side of the strait and added that other Arab states are quietly accepting this despite their concern about Iran's expanding military presence. Iran is being built up with American help into a major regional military power.  
An officer in the Abu Dhabi defense force reported that one of the sheikdom's patrol craft was recently challenged by an Iranian aircraft inside Omani waters. Asked how Arab states determined where their control of the gulf's waters ends and Iran's begins, the officer replied: "Our control ends where the Shah tells us it ends. Nobody on this side of the gulf can challenge that."  
The continuing military build-up and assertion of primacy over Gulf affairs by Iran has caused concern in the six Arab states that have coastlines on the southern flank of the gulf. This is especially true of Iraq, which is supported militarily by the Soviet Union and which has engaged in periodic border clashes with Iran, which is a non-Arab state.  
Mr. Zawawi denied that the arrangement for joint naval supervision of the strait was aimed at Iraq or other gulf states. "We are committed to a policy of free passage in the strait," he said. "There is no reason for Iraq to be concerned that Oman or Iran will hinder their use of the strait."  
But the Omani official prefaced this by explaining that "free passage in our dictionary means innocent passage. Anything that is not innocent passage, anything that is not aimed at endangering stability here will be stopped. Any form of subversion will be stopped."  
Iran has already established a military presence here by sending combat troops to help Oman's army put down a leftist rebellion in Dhofar Province. Iraq, South Yemen and the Soviet Union support the Dhofari guerrillas. Iran also gives military support to the Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq.  
Mr. Zawawi said that details of joint naval action would be worked out in meetings during the next couple of months as Oman and Iran discuss establishing a commission for the control of pollution and fishing in the waters around the strait.  
He emphasized that "we would like the other states in the region to join us in this effort. We expect more support from them, since this should be a greater concern to neighboring gulf states than to Oman," which exports its 285,000-barrel-a-day oil output from terminals on the Gulf of Oman.  
The way was cleared for the naval agreement by an accord between Oman and Iran in July delimiting the continental-shelf boundaries between the two countries.

In Congressional Agency Report

U.S. Military Readiness Seen Harmed by Arms Sale to Iran

By John W. Finney  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The multibillion-dollar American arms sales to Iran are beginning to impose a drain on critical military skills needed by the U.S. armed forces, the General Accounting Office has found.  
In a confidential report to Congress, the agency also concluded that the United States was not recovering the full cost of the arms sold to Iran.  
The agency, an investigative arm of Congress, found it "incongruous" that, in view of Iran's new wealth, it still owed the United States \$36 million in Lend-Lease debts incurred immediately after World War II.  
Unclassified portions of the GAO's report were made public by Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid. In a letter to President Ford prompted by the report, Rep. Long expressed concern that U.S. military assistance to Iran, in equipment and advisers, has become "so great as to imperil our own defense preparedness."  
In the last two years, the United States has committed itself to sell Iran more than \$3 billion worth of arms, including some of the newest weapons that are just beginning to enter the inventory of American forces, such as the TOW Anti-tank Missile and the Navy's F-14 fighter.

550 Technicians  
In addition, the United States has agreed to sell Iran the services of military technicians to train the Iranian armed forces in use of the new weapons. The United States now has 550 military technicians in what are known as "technical assistance field teams" in Iran.  
The number of military technicians in Iran has increased more than fivefold since 1970, in direct response to a 1972 White House decision to greatly expand arms sales to Iran. On a visit to Tehran in May 1972, according to the accounting agency's report, President Richard Nixon "committed the United States to providing the number of technical personnel necessary to assist Iranian military advancement."  
In a novel arrangement in the Pentagon's global military sales program, Iran, which originally requested 1,800 technical advisers, agreed to pay for the services of military technicians.  
The GAO report said that such "extensive sale of United States military skills could adversely affect the readiness status of United States forces." It found that "many of the technical skills sold to Iran" were in "critically short supply in United States military units."  
In Short Supply  
The report noted, for example, that the agreement with Iran required the Air Force to supply 53 different types of specialists, of which 24 are in short supply in the Air Force. The Army is supplying 68 different kinds of specialists, of which, according to the report, 34 are "in short supply to meet worldwide Army requirements."  
The agency's conclusions were not directly challenged by the Defense Department in a still classified response to the report. The Pentagon said that the manpower requirements of the U.S. armed forces were carefully considered in the assignment of personnel to Iran but that at times these requirements had to be subordinated to "larger United States interests."  
In principle, the military technicians are in Iran only to instruct Iranian troops in the maintenance and use of the new weapons, although Iran originally requested that they also be used to fill operational positions, according to the report. But the report said that, on an "interim" basis, until the Iranian forces can develop "self-sufficiency," the American military technicians were providing assistance "in management, maintenance and use" of the new military equipment.  
The Arms Balance  
One of the concerns expressed by Rep. Long in his letter to Mr. Ford was that the large-scale arms shipments to Iran could "tilt the arms balance" in the region "so as to increase the peril to the friendly state of Israel."  
The Defense Department gave assurance this week, in a response to press questions, that under the sales agreements it would be illegal for Iran to transfer any of the American arms to Egypt. Defense Department spokesman William Beecher explained that the sales contracts contained a standard provision prohibiting Iran from transferring the arms to a third country without the express permission of the United States.

France, Iran In Atom Pact

(Continued from Page 1)  
France and Canada have been discussing cooperation but have not yet found the money for a plant.  
The Eurodif plant at Tricastin eventually is to have an output equal to about one-third of the U.S. production.  
Iran, despite its oil wealth, long has shown interest in nuclear energy. Tehran now has on order four nuclear plants from the West. Europeans and is negotiating for two more from the United States.  
Iran is a signatory of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which means that it is committed not to use atomic-energy technology for producing weapons. Canada severely reproached India last year when it turned out that the Indians used Canadian technology to set off a nuclear blast.  
France has not signed the non-proliferation treaty, although President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has dropped hints that his government was considering signing it.  
A Metropolitan Transportation Authority spokesman said that the 7:55 a.m. train from Hartsdale was slowing down near the Botanical Gardens station. The 7:57 train from North White Plains "apparently ran a signal farther up the track" and was unable to stop before hitting the Hartsdale train, the spokesman said.  
The impact caused the last five cars of the Hartsdale train and the first four cars of the White Plains train to derail. Officials initially had attributed the accident to a defect in a rail. Both trains were operated by Penn Central.  
Police said most of those seriously injured apparently suffered back and leg injuries and most of the other passengers suffered facial injuries.

226 Are Injured As Two Trains Collide in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—A Penn Central commuter train failed to heed a signal and crashed into another commuter train today, injuring 226 persons, authorities said. At least 12 serious injuries were reported.  
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Indian Officials Injured by Bomb At Rail Station

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A bomb explosion injured Indian Railways Minister L.N. Mishra and 22 other persons, six of them seriously, at an inauguration ceremony at a station in north India tonight.  
The bomb exploded as Mr. Mishra was leaving a dais at the Samastipur station in Bihar State. He received a splinter in a thigh but was able to leave immediately by special train for Patna, the state capital.  
Among the injured were Mr. Mishra's younger brother, Jagannath Mishra, Bihar's agriculture minister. Several members of the Bihar Assembly and two members of the national Parliament were also injured, officials said.  
Two men were arrested in connection with the incident. In New Delhi, Deputy Railways Minister Bala Singh demanded a thorough probe into the incident and exemplary punishment for those responsible.  
E. Berlin Press Pinch  
BERLIN, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Because of rising paper costs, the East German Communist party's newspaper, Neues Deutschland, and another East Berlin daily, Berliner Zeitung, will stop printing on Sundays.



SINGAPORE TWAIN—Sampans on Singapore river, along with old riverfront buildings, are in sharp contrast with modern office blocks going up in the background.

Ecevit Claims He Toppled Greek Junta

PAMAGUSTA, Cyprus, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Former Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit told a crowd here today that Turkey had always wished to solve the Cyprus problem by peaceful means and claimed credit for the ouster of the military junta in Greece.  
He termed the Turkish military invasion of the island a "peace operation." Mr. Ecevit, who arrived here today for a five-day visit to the Turkish-occupied northern sector of the island, said that Greece tried to annex the island through the military coup of July 15.  
"Even then, we refrained from taking immediate military action but tried all peaceful means of undertaking our peace operation. We wanted to bring peace, tranquility and freedom to the people of Cyprus as a whole and that is why the Turkish armed forces did not fire until they were fired upon."  
Mr. Ecevit claimed full credit for the abolition of the military junta in Greece and said: "Many countries did everything in their power to oust the dictatorship but failed. It was Turkey's freedom-loving and peaceful operation that caused the downfall of dictatorship in Greece."  
He accused the Cyprus government, Archbishop Makarios and Greece of undermining the talks on the future of the island. He warned that "there will be no retreat from the positions and situation established by our peace operation."  
He said that the invasion had achieved its goal to a large extent but that the operation should not be considered complete until all Turks living in the south and within the British sovereign bases were "liberated."  
He also said that there will be no solution to major questions between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot leaders until the problem of Turkish refugees was "satisfactorily settled."

Rhodesia Bars Trip by Blacks To See Callaghan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The African National Congress said today that the government had refused permission for a six-man ANC delegation to go to Lusaka, Zambia, to confer with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.  
A statement issued by ANC publicity secretary Edison Sibhole said this "unwise decision" might wreck any moves toward a settlement of Rhodesia's constitutional dispute.  
The delegation was to have held talks with Mr. Callaghan tomorrow on a forthcoming roundtable conference on the constitutional question.  
Mr. Sibhole said it was uncertain now whether the ANC team would meet the British foreign secretary, who is on a six-nation tour of black Africa. But the ANC spokesman noted that Mr. Callaghan would be visiting Botswana during the next two days and that, if the Rhodesian government changed its mind, a meeting might still be possible.

French Report Mail Improved

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Mail-handling in French post offices has returned practically to normal after a six-week strike that ended early in December, officials said today.  
Except for periodicals sent between Oct. 22 and Nov. 4, there is no longer any mail waiting to be sorted, the officials said.

Despite Gloomy Predictions Pessimism in Britain Fades As Easily as Winter Warmth

By Alvin Shuster  
LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—One of London's warmest spells in more than 30 winters is ending, shoppers are crowding the sales, the Queen has a grant to repair two cottages, Mrs. Barlow is awash in flowers and Mr. Davies has his toolbox back.  
The bad news and the gloomy predictions never seem to cease and this new year the editorial writers are wringing their hands over coming collapse. A Gallup poll reported Tuesday that the British were in a more pessimistic mood about the future than just about anybody in the world.  
"Britain is in dire trouble," the Daily Mirror said. "Britain sold," reports the satirical weekly Private Eye, featuring an Arab identified as "the new man at the palace."  
And today, share prices on the London Stock Exchange fell to a 20-year low.  
Despite it all, people are finding a few things to divert them from the talk of crises and perhaps even to restore a little faith in themselves.  
Mrs. C. M. Barlow, who sent a letter to the Times of London, had some cheery news in "the aftermath of the warm spell." "On Christmas Day," she wrote, "there were in full bloom in my garden polyanthus, campanula, pansy, scabious, rose, snowdrop, anemone, tulip, crocus, hyacinth, and, of course, hellebore and jasmine. No doubt someone can cap this list, but I cannot recall having ever before such a display at Christmas time."  
Clive Davies, a 36-year-old college lecturer, and his toolbox figure in an episode that, it may be said, could happen only in Britain. Londoners are pointing to his experience as a small illustration that the British way of life survives, crises or no crises.  
It seems that the toolbox was stolen from the trunk of Mr. Davies's car, so he set a trap for the thief by putting an advertisement in a shop window saying: "Wanted: Car tools and box."  
Five weeks later, the phone rang and the caller was directed by Mr. Davies to the home of a friend. There Mr. Davies recognized the toolbox in the possession of two would-be sellers.  
"These are stolen goods," he declared. "I'm going to arrest you under the Citizens Arrest Act. I'm going to phone for a police car and you will be taken to the police station."  
The thieves did not run or attack Mr. Davies. They stood there, looking "absolutely shocked and shattered," as he put it. After they were convicted and fined, police officer proclaimed Mr. Davies' exploit "a very smart piece of detective work."

Senior Doctors Cut Services in U.K. Hospitals

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The 12,000 senior doctors in Britain's public hospitals today began their first partial work stoppage over a pay dispute. The action threatened to cripple the National Health Service.  
The protest started shortly after Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced that his Labor government would abide by recommendations of a pay review board and delay giving the doctors a rise in their state salaries until April at the earliest.  
The doctors said that they would work only the 38 hours a week cited in their contracts. Normally, they said, they work as much as 20 hours a week of unpaid overtime.  
The British Medical Association and the Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association, which represent the doctors, said they expected that the work reduction would have almost 100-per-cent support.  
The 12,000 consultant doctors involved in the dispute are specialists affiliated with one or more hospitals. The hospitals' 19,000 junior doctors—interns and residents—threatened to join the slowdown next week.  
It will come as a surprise to many Britons that they are living much better.  
A new government report by the Central Statistical Office disclosed that the standard of living has jumped substantially in the last 20 years, whether people realize it or not. It said that more people own their own homes, Britain is a cleaner place, there is more leisure and infant mortality is down.  
In 1951, 25 per cent of British homes had no inside baths, compared with 9 per cent today. People are enjoying more sunshine than ever, thanks largely to anti-pollution laws that have removed much of the dirt from the atmosphere.  
For the time being, as politicians are quick to note, living standards are declining because of inflation—at 30 per cent—and the nation's economic plight. There will be more unemployment, bankruptcies and other calamities.  
Any euphoria evolving from pleasant events fades at the announcement of news such as yesterday's—that sugar would go up by 4.1/2 pence (10 cents) a pound and beer by a penny a pint.  
Prime Minister Harold Wilson, in a New Year's message to the Labor party, talked of "the most difficult period since the end of the war" and urged a sustained effort to insure that Britain begins "the climb back to success" in 1975. He again stressed his commitment to limiting unemployment and avoiding a deep recession.  
Even so, there are clear signs of recession. Unemployment is still relatively low—just over 700,000—but jobs are being lost daily. Reservations for package vacations are 20 per cent below last year. Bankruptcies in the third quarter totaled 1,350, as against 853 in the same period last year.  
To save money, the British Broadcasting Corp. has announced a 10-per-cent cut in programs. The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, faced with a cash crisis, has postponed the new production of "Siegfried." The lord mayor of London has ordered more economical dinners, with smaller cigars, and wines other than champagne.

Rate Was 9% Last Year Swiss Displaying Sturdiness Against Brunt of Inflation

By William Tuohy  
BERN, Jan. 2.—Inflation and recession have affected sturdy Switzerland, too, but in diverse and sometimes contradictory ways.  
Item: In the last three months, unemployment has increased nearly sevenfold, but the total number of persons out of work is only 618, and in parts of the country there is a labor shortage.  
Item: An estimated 20 per cent of Swiss car owners have garaged their autos for the winter, turning in their licenses and saving vehicle taxes and insurance until spring.  
Item: The big Swiss banks are trying to turn away incoming foreign capital by placing a fee on new deposits.  
Item: Fewer British tourists will visit Switzerland's winter resorts than in any year (excluding World War II) since 1937.  
Item: Swissair is one of the few airlines to make money. It accounts for 85 per cent of all North Atlantic traffic direct to Switzerland.  
Borne the Burden  
While the chief topic of conversation here is the high cost of living, Switzerland has borne the burden more easily than most of its neighbors.  
Switzerland's 1974 rate of inflation, for instance, was only 9 per cent compared with Italy's 23 per cent. But for the Swiss, that increase comes atop prices that were already as high as in any other European country, making the three biggest Swiss cities—Zurich, Basel and Geneva—among the most expensive in the world.  
But the soundness of the Swiss franc, ironically, is a main concern here in the capital.  
In recent years, every currency except the German mark has depreciated against the Swiss franc. The American dollar, for instance, two years ago was worth 4.2 Swiss francs; today, a dollar buys only 2.6 francs. That means a Scotch and soda in a first-class Swiss hotel costs \$3.50.  
It also means a drop of more than 20 per cent in the number of American tourists who came to Switzerland in 1974.  
Industry Hurt  
The exchange rate has not only hurt tourism, but also Switzerland's highly specialized industries competing against the products of other nations.  
The value of the Swiss franc is boosted by the foreign capital that is attracted to Switzerland's banks, and government officials have been taking measures to check incoming capital, making it expensive to open new accounts.  
A recent proposal to raise taxes was rejected by the voters, but other tax measures are being submitted to the Swiss. Such measures to curb inflation would produce an expected zero growth rate in the gross national product in 1975—which in 1974 totaled about \$55 billion—but Swiss officials say that a zero growth rate is preferable to runaway inflation.  
The unemployment rate is only 2/100ths of 1 per cent, and it is not clear whether these are Swiss nationals or foreigners.  
A fourth of Switzerland's work force of fewer than three million is composed of foreign labor, and it is essential to many Swiss industries. For instance, the jobs that the Swiss themselves do not relish: garbage-collecting, street-sweeping, dishwashing, waiting on tables, housekeeping, slaughtering and construction work.  
Mostly Italians  
More than half (52 per cent) of Switzerland's foreign workers are Italian, the rest French, German, Spanish, Greek and Turkish.  
Much of the labor is seasonal, which means that many workers will not return after the holidays. But these seasonal workers, not being resident, do not show up in the unemployment figures.  
As many as 25,000 Italians are returning to Italy with one-way tickets, not to return in 1975 unless the economy picks up.  
But Romeo Burinno, a trade union leader, predicts: "We have reached the lowest point. The Swiss economy will soon start improving again. Within 1976, the situation could settle itself."  
A ban on construction, to dampen inflation, has recently been lifted and movement in that sector is expected to pick up.  
An important factor of the relative well-being of the Swiss economy is the lack of labor.

Rescue Work Going Slowly In Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 2 (AP).—Attempts to reach all the towns of thousands of homeless and injured in Pakistan's earthquake disaster region in remote mountains 200 miles north of here are expected to take several weeks, an army spokesman said here today.  
"It is inevitable that it will be a long process because of the difficulty of the terrain," he said. Meanwhile, even in areas where rescue work is continuing, thousands are sleeping in the open, many without blankets, because of the shortage of relief goods and the difficulty of transporting them to the right places.  
Many of those sleeping outside with freezing winds whipping down from the Karakoram Mountains, are refusing to seek shelter in the ruins of their homes. Earth tremors are continuing five days after the major earthquake, which is estimated to have killed 5,200 persons and injured more than 16,000.  
Bodies Under Debris  
The earthquake trapped thousands in their homes and the local residents report that hundreds of bodies are still buried beneath debris.  
Observers consider it inevitable that many of the injured will die before medical treatment can reach them.  
The scope of the rescue operation is slowly widening. An army spokesman said that five more landing sites, in addition to the first two at Patan and Bisham, have been established. This will permit the creation of new centers where persons from surrounding areas can receive aid.  
A difficulty facing the rescue attempts is the number of women injured. Under Moslem customs, especially in rural areas, male doctors cannot attend women patients.  
"Some of the younger women would rather die than be attended by a man," the army spokesman said. "At present we have one lady doctor operating in Patan and arrangements for more are being made."  
So far, the disaster has not been followed by epidemics.

Cyclone Shelters Are Planned for A Rebuilt Darwin

DARWIN, Australia, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Cyclone shelters similar to World War II bunkers will be dug in this north Australian city, which was devastated by a cyclone on Christmas Day, the government promised today.  
But Australian Acting Prime Minister Jim Cairns said here that the new Darwin would have fewer residents than the population of 41,000 it had before the cyclone struck.  
Speaking on the Australian Navy flagship Melbourne in the harbor here, Mr. Cairns warned against excessive rebuilding before new plans for the city were completed.  
In Sydney, a spokesman for Housing Minister Les Johnson said Darwin would have the best cyclone shelters, a network of bunkers planned for cyclone-prone Australian residential areas.  
The government intends to construct a bunker network that will cost an estimated \$2 million (\$2.8 million), the spokesman added.  
Darwin's current population is about 15,000. About 25,000 residents were sheltered out of the devastated city after the disaster, in which 48 persons died.

Manfield Quits China, Says Chou Was 'Fit'

HONG KONG, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, ended a three-week visit to China Monday and reported that he found Premier Chou En-lai "very fit and very much in command." He said that he had a 35-minute talk with Mr. Chou, who has spent much of the year in a hospital because of a heart ailment.  
The senator said that he did not meet Chairman Mao Tse-tung although he had suggested to Peking before leaving the United States that he would like to. Sen. Mansfield was accompanied by his wife and several aides.

Woman Picked As Premier of African Nation

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Jan. 2 (AP).—President Jean Bedel Bokassa chose Mrs. Elisabeth Domitien today as Africa's first woman premier.  
Mr. Bokassa, who had served as premier and president, included two other women in the reshuffled cabinet of eight members. There had been 19 men.  
He has said in recent speeches that the role of women in politics must be increased.  
Mrs. Domitien has served as acting premier while traveling abroad with Mr. Bokassa and has played an active role in politics for several years.



## Process Could Take Years

## Appeals to Keep Watergate in News

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Despite the verdicts yesterday against four of the Watergate defendants, it will almost certainly be a long time before Americans reach the end of what President Ford has called "our long national nightmare."

All four of the convicted defendants, according to their lawyers, plan to appeal their convictions all the way to the Supreme Court. Those appeals, already under preparation as the lawyers comb the extensive trial transcripts for errors, will keep the Watergate issue alive for months, perhaps years.

H. R. Haldeman, former White

House chief of staff, told reporters as he left the courthouse that he would exhaust every appeal necessary to vindicate his reputation.

"That Person Is Me"

"There's only one human being in the whole world" who knows the truth about his involvement in Watergate, Haldeman said. "That person is me and I know that legally and morally I'm totally and absolutely innocent. I have the full conviction that ultimately the truth will be known."

Former Attorney General John Mitchell said he had identified "about 50 different issues" that he could raise on appeal.

"I have a bigger error bag than

Mr. Wilson," Mitchell quipped, referring to Haldeman's attorney, John Wilson, who had said frequently during the trial that he was filling an "error bag" with U.S. District Judge John Sirica's alleged mistaken rulings and evidentiary violations.

The appeals, according to the attorneys, will touch on every aspect of the case—from allegedly prejudicial pretrial publicity to Judge Sirica's instructions to the jurors as they began their deliberations.

Of the issues available on appeal, five apparently will be emphasized: pretrial publicity; Judge Sirica's refusal to grant each defendant a separate trial, his failure to delay the proceedings until after former President Richard Nixon was well enough to testify, his supposedly inadequate questioning of potential jurors and his alleged bias against the defendants.

But the defendants have little chance of succeeding on any of these grounds, according to experts.

"The Best He Could"

"Nothing that I have read about the trial in the newspapers has struck me as reversible error," said Prof. John Kaplan, a criminal law specialist at Stanford University. "It wasn't a perfect trial but, for the most part, Sirica did the best he could."

"Besides, the evidence against them was crystal clear," Prof. Kaplan added. "It was all there on the tapes."

A law professor familiar with the U.S. Court of Appeals here, which will handle any appeals in the Watergate case, predicted that the Watergate defendants would receive "unusually fair and scrupulous" treatment from the appeals judges.

"This particular circuit cares very much about civil liberties and the rights of the defendants, unlike some others," he explained. "And most of them are Democrats, so they'll feel obligated to be fair to a bunch of Republicans. This case is going to be gone over with a fine-tooth comb."

Sixth Amendment

The only law professor consulted who gave the defendants a chance of reversing their convictions was Alan Derzhovitz, who teaches at Harvard Law School. He said they might prevail on their argument that they were denied their Sixth Amendment right to call witnesses in their behalf when Mr. Nixon was excused from testifying.

Defendant John Ehrlichman, joined by Haldeman and Mitchell, had subpoenaed Mr. Nixon. Calling his testimony indispensable, they argued that the former president could testify about conversations, never recorded on tape, which would show that he had frequently urged him to tell the whole truth about Watergate and was in the dark themselves about much of the conspiracy.

After receiving medical reports from three court-appointed physicians who visited Mr. Nixon, Judge Sirica ruled that Mr. Nixon's testimony was unnecessary. He declined to delay the trial until he recovered sufficiently to testify. The doctors had said that would be February, at the earliest, although he might be able to give a deposition at his San Clemente home Jan. 6.

"I've seen witnesses much sicker than Richard Nixon ordered to testify and make a long trip," Prof. Derzhovitz said. "Sirica should have taken the risk or he should have delayed. It's no big deal to delay a trial. Typically a trial of this sort encounters many more delays."

"Up to the Defendants"

"And it's not up to the judge to decide whether a witness's testimony is necessary to the defense," Judge Derzhovitz said. "That's up to the defendants."

Monrad Paulsen, dean at the University of Virginia Law School, said that Judge Sirica's extensive efforts to secure the Nixon testimony. For example, Judge Sirica offered a two-week delay, on condition that the defendants waive their right to complain that the jurors were exposed, during that time, to prejudicial publicity. Three of the defendants agreed, but two declined, and Judge Sirica withdrew the offer.

Dean Paulsen also argued that, although important rights were at stake, "The Sixth Amendment doesn't give anyone the right to know what might have happened if Nixon had been called."

"Mad-Dog Killer"

As for other appealable issues, the legal experts offered the appraisal that complaints about the prejudicial pretrial publicity cannot prevail because press coverage was not of the inflammatory sort that upsets appellate judges. "The papers have to call the defendant 'mad-dog killer' or print a confession or a string of prior convictions before they can be admitted at trial before the courts will find prejudicial publicity," a professor said.

Claims that the defendants should have been tried separately, necessitating five separate trials, face an uphill battle in the courts. Lawyers for defendant Robert Mardian are expected to emphasize the separate-trial issue, since even prosecutors admitted he was less central to the Watergate conspiracy than the others. But judges put a great premium on efficiency and dislike severed trials. Only very rarely does an appellate court reverse on this ground.

## Summary of Verdicts, Penalties Faced After the Cover-Up Trial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Following is a capsule account of the verdicts in the Watergate cover-up trial and possible sentences for the defendants:

John Mitchell, convicted of one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice, one count of obstruction of justice, two counts of making a false declaration to a grand jury, one count of perjury before the Senate Watergate committee. Faces up to 25 years in prison and a maximum fine of \$37,000.

H. R. Haldeman, convicted of one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice, one count of obstruction of justice, three counts of perjury before the Senate committee. Up to 25 years and a fine of \$37,000.

John Ehrlichman, convicted of one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice, one count of obstruction of justice, two counts of making a false declaration to a grand jury. Up to 25 years and a fine of \$37,000.

Robert Mardian, convicted of one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Up to 5 years and a fine of \$10,000.

Kenneth Parkinson, acquitted on one count of conspiracy and one count of obstruction of justice.

## Foreman of Jury Calls Tapes Crucial to Cover-Up Verdict

By Lynn Rosellini

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Watergate cover-up jury foreman said the jurors argued about every count and every defendant. At times, they got into near shouting matches in 15 hours of deliberation.

But in the end, it was the White House tapes that convinced the three men and nine women to vote to convict four of the five Watergate defendants of conspiracy in the cover-up.

"It's hard to argue with the tapes," the foreman, John Hoffar, said last night. "The tapes are just like an octopus. They would touch so many people. And it was hard for the defendants to protect themselves."

Mr. Hoffar said the jurors did not believe testimony by former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former Nixon chief of staff H. R. Haldeman and former Nixon White House aide John Ehrlichman. "Most of them were pretty skittish," he said. "You could tell they'd been over it with their lawyers. . . . They wouldn't lie; they'd avoid telling the whole truth."

Hunt Not Believed

Mr. Hoffar said that the jurors thought convicted Watergate burglar Howard Hunt was a liar. "His whole life is a lie" and former Nixon re-election committee official Jeb Stuart Magruder was confusing "He was a mean actor."

But the jurors had complete trust in John Dean 3d, Mr. Hoffar said. "Dean struck a lot of people like a little boy," he said. "He sounds good. He came over well on the tapes."

Mr. Hoffar also said that the jurors preferred prosecutor James Nease, a Tennessee, over the "all-educated look" of the defense lawyers. "He spoke well," Mr. Hoffar said of Mr. Nease. "Some of them liked his accent."

Mr. Hoffar, 57, a retired member of the National Park Service police, was elected foreman after the jury was empaneled in October. Carrying a large yellow envelope, he walked into District Judge John Sirica's courtroom at 4:47 p.m. yesterday and took his seat in the jury box, followed by the other jurors. Mr. Hoffar was one of four whites on the panel; the other three panel members were black.

Wives, Families

While Judge Sirica opened the envelope and the court clerk read the contents aloud, Mr. Hoffar rocked from side to side in his chair, hands clasped on his lap. He said later that he was thinking about the defendants' wives and families. "If you put the father in jail, there's no one to support them," he said. "It was in the back of your head."

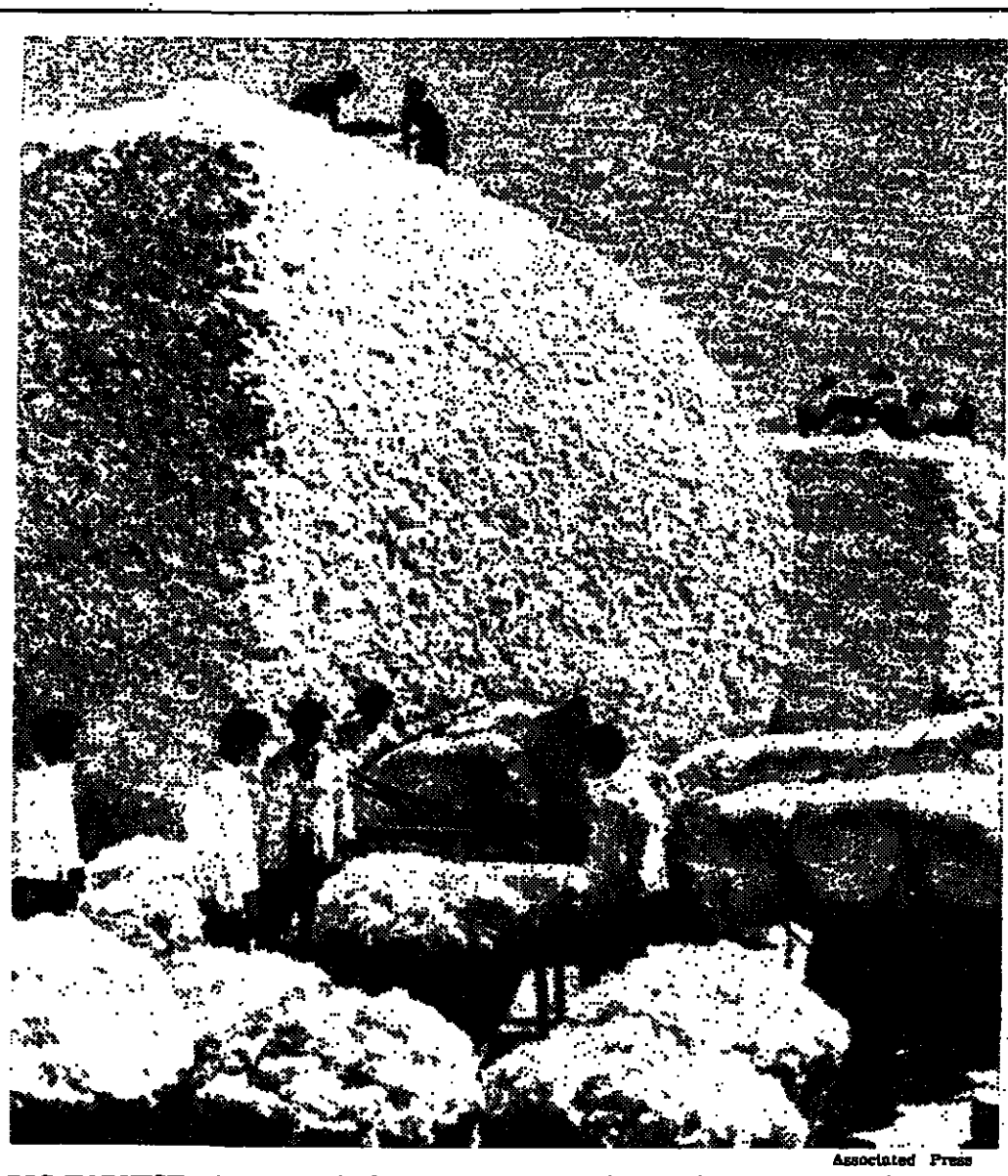
Following the verdict, Judge Sirica thanked the jurors and advised them not to discuss their deliberations with anyone. He said that, although he could not keep them from discussing the trial, he felt "it detracts from the confidentiality of judicial pro-

## Ford Picks Lynn As Budget Chief

VAIL, Colo., Jan. 2 (UPI)—President Ford yesterday named Housing Secretary James Lynn as his new budget director.

If confirmed by the Senate, as expected, Mr. Lynn, 47, will succeed Roy Ash, who is returning to private life.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said Mr. Lynn would continue to hold his housing post until confirmed, meaning the change-over probably would occur late this month.



BIG HARVEST—Cotton is stacked in small mountains at purchasing station in Honan Province in People's Republic of China. Photo released by Hsinhua agency.

## No Surprise, Little Joy Expressed

## Nixon and Ford Are Silent on Convictions

(Continued from Page 1)

word—it's one of relief that a long, hard job is over and I can go home."

Neal on Nixon

In an interview published today in the Nashville Banner, Mr. Neal said he believed Mr. Nixon was deeply involved in the Watergate cover-up but said President Ford was correct in pardoning him.

"I'm one who started out extremely sympathetic to President Nixon," Mr. Neal said. "First of all, he was the president and, in the second place, his political philosophy was closer to mine."

But of the long Watergate investigation, Mr. Neal said, "There was no doubt in my mind, absolutely none, of the involvement of President Nixon. I don't think anyone could listen to the tapes and reach any other conclusion."

Nonetheless, he said, "I personally thought the President (Mr. Ford) was correct, all things considered, in pardoning the former president."

"Timing Was Bad"

"This is the first time I have said this publicly. I thought the President's (Mr. Ford's) timing was bad. I was shocked and concerned about the timing of the pardon announcement, but I thought his action was correct."

Mr. Neal, a Nashville lawyer, said the Nixon pardon "sounds like a lack of equal justice. But many things sound like a lack of equal justice. You prosecute some people and don't prosecute others for a multitude of reasons. It must be this way."

Referring to the Nixon pardon, he said, "In terms of prosecuting a former president, I don't know when that could have possibly occurred. The publicity, the inability to get a jury, are things that would have had to be considered. Here is a man who has had a thousand times more publicity than the five Watergate defendants."

Tass Reports Trial

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP)—Tass reported the Watergate convictions today without comment.

In a dispatch from Washington, the official Soviet news agency said:

"The [District of] Columbia Federal District Court, following a protracted investigation, passed a verdict in the case of a group of former high-ranking officials of the United States administration. Among them were former Attorney General Mitchell and his deputy Mardian, and assistants of the former president, Haldeman and Ehrlichman. They were found guilty of conspiracy to obstruct justice and [to obstruct] investigation of the so-called Watergate case."

The Elmsberg break-in and Chapin cases resulted in convictions which are being appealed.

Unfinished Business

The Connally case is one of the major pieces of unfinished business for the prosecutor's office, as is the trial of the remaining cover-up defendant, former White House aide Gordon Strachan, who is charged with conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury.

Mr. Ruth was in the courtroom yesterday when a jury convicted former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House aide H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and former Assistant U.S. Attorney General Robert Mardian of conspiring to obstruct the investigation of the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in.

But Mr. Ruth was reluctant to comment on the verdict.

Was he gratified by the fact the jury had returned a guilty verdict against four of the five defendants?

"Never Gratifying"

"I just never find a guilty verdict gratifying," Mr. Ruth said. "The jury acquitted Kenneth Parkinson, a former lawyer for the Nixon re-election committee."

Mr. Ruth also declined to look back in any detail on the highlights of the long investigation.

Mr. Ruth praised the young lawyers on his staff who kept secret what they found on the White House tapes even in the face of denials by former President Richard Nixon that he knew anything about the cover-up before March 21, 1973.

"I'm rather proud of the people who maintained that secrecy," he said.

## Few Frills; Just Skiing

## Ford Choice of Vacation Spot Tells Much About Personality

By Carroll Kilpatrick

VAIL, Colo., Jan. 2 (UPI)—This snow-covered presidential retreat high in the Rockies told as much about the Ford personality as Hyde Park, N.Y.; Independence, Mo.; Augusta, Ga.; Palm Beach, Fla.; Johnson City, Texas, and San Clemente, Calif., did about those of his predecessors.

The most striking difference was the openness and the relaxed atmosphere unknown since Truman's days during President Ford's 19-day holiday, which ended today.

In this environment, it was not possible to enjoy big limousines, throw lavish parties or dress much differently from the butcherer, the banker or the bus driver. It was strictly thermal underwear, heavy boots, turtle-neck sweaters and parkas, whether one was working, skiing or partying.

When President and Mrs. Ford went out to dinner with their neighbors, which they did several times, they frequently walked. They did drive to one dinner party at the home of a friend and to Christmas Eve church services. Usually it was just more convenient to walk or use the free minibuses that travel the main street from one end to the other, a distance of about a mile and a half.

Family Affairs

The parties the Fords attended have been family affairs rather than the big, formal receptions that sometimes were given for President Kennedy's Palm Beach or President Richard Nixon at San Clemente.

At one of the dinner parties, there were three couples, including the Fords, plus 15 offspring. Reporters covering President Nixon at Key Biscayne or San Clemente often never got a glimpse of him for a week or two at a time. They almost never talked with him.

If a reporter wished to ask President Ford a question, all he needed to do was bundle himself up and wait for the President to ski into view.

It is true that most of the exchanges were brief chitchat about trivial but at least some serious questions were posed and a few answered.

Reporters traveling to Texas with President Johnson were housed about 60 miles away in Austin or San Antonio, and reporters with President Nixon were housed in Laguna Beach, 15 miles north of San Clemente.

Makeshift Press Room

The makeshift press room here, in the conference room of Manor Vail Lodge, is 300 or 400 yards from the Ford residence.

By presidential decree, the house is not an elaborate one, but still, a very comfortable and undoubtedly expensive one. It is of a-frame construction with a large living room where the President spent much of his working time before a huge fireplace. The President rented it for the holidays.

The view from the room is majestic. There are seven bedrooms to accommodate the Ford family. Other houses of similar construction and size dot the hillside and the nearest neighbors are only a hundred feet away.

The townspeople paid surprisingly little attention to the Fords. When the President returned from skiing, there were generally fewer than 50 persons waiting at the bottom of the slope to get a glimpse of him.

A Sharp Turn

One day when he saw the "sitting spectators and reporters he acted as though he were going to play right into them, only to make sharp turns just in time to miss hitting anyone."

Mr. Ford never seemed to find enough adjectives to describe the beauties of the scenery and the pleasure he finds in skiing.

Some of the accompanying staff and press disliked the assignment here with a passion. A reporter sent to report on the trial of Mr. Nixon said he would like to take up contributions for Rabbi Baruch Korff, Mr. Nixon's slain defender, to try to get the former president back.

But the majority of those in the party were hooked. Many who are middle-aged or older took lessons and learned to ski. "I've used cross-country skis. A few enjoyed ice skating. Before the presidential party arrived, George Knox, publisher

## Plutonium Loss Spurs Probe Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—An investigation has been requested by a Democratic representative into reports that a quantity of plutonium is missing from the Kerr-McGee processing plant in Oklahoma.

The loss of plutonium "raises the possibility of nuclear extortion becoming a reality," Rep. John Dingell of Michigan said. Officials say that only two kilograms of plutonium are needed to build a nuclear-fission bomb.

Rep. Dingell said that 30 kilograms that perhaps 30 to 35 kilograms of the element are missing "or unaccounted for from the Kerr-McGee facility forces me to call for a full investigation of the matter." James Kelly, president of Kerr-McGee, said there is no basis for reports that significant amounts of plutonium are missing.

U.S. Holiday Road Toll

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Traffic accidents claimed 169 lives throughout the United States during the New Year holiday.

## Douglas Held Still Serious After Stroke

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice William Douglas remains in serious condition today after suffering a stroke but there is no evidence of mental impairment, a court spokesman said.

Barrett McGuire, information officer for the court, issued a statement saying Justice Douglas, 76, "spent a fairly comfortable night" at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

He was admitted to an intensive care unit yesterday after being stricken at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday while on vacation in the Bahamas with his wife Cathy, 31. Justice Douglas, dean of the court, was returned to Washington about 14 hours later aboard an Air Force evacuation plane dispatched by President Ford.

Left Side Weak

"The cerebro-vascular accident has resulted in weakness of the left side of the body but there is no evidence of mental impairment," the statement said.

"Physicians are treating Justice Douglas with anti-coagulants to lessen the possibility of blood clots moving from the heart," it continued.

"Justice Douglas's condition continues to be officially categorized as serious but his vital signs are stable and he is alert." Justice Douglas has an electronic pacemaker in his chest to control the rate of his heartbeat. When it was implanted, doctors said the heartbeat was abnormally slow.

Appointed by Roosevelt

Justice Douglas was appointed to the court by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1939 and has served longer than any justice in history. He has distinguished himself as the court's most frequent dissenter, particularly in defense of constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression.

In 1968, Justice Douglas became the target of a serious impeachment drive when it was revealed he received a \$12,000 annual expense allowance from the Farvin Foundation, which received part of its money from Las Vegas gambling properties.

The impeachment move was led by President Ford, then House minority leader. But a House subcommittee reported no grounds for impeachment. Justice Douglas resigned from the foundation and said he had no quarrel with Justice Douglas. Justice Douglas was among the guests at a recent formal dinner at the White House.

## Ex-Fodor Editor Was Unaware Of a CIA Link

GOSHEN, Conn., Jan. 2 (UPI)—Barrett Laschever, former managing editor of Fodor's Modern Guides, said today he was unaware that the travel-guide concern and its owner were backed by the CIA, as claimed by Watergate burglar Howard Hunt Jr.

"I had no idea anything like this was going on," said Mr. Laschever, who worked for Fodor from 1965 to 1968. "I have no evidence to indicate that anything like this was going on."

News reports quoted Hunt as saying that the Fodor company was financed by the CIA. Hunt identified owner Eugene Fodor, a former intelligence agent for the United States in World War II, as a former agent for the CIA in Austria.

"He was on the CIA payroll and may still be, for all I know," Hunt said.

Mr. Laschever, 50, said his duties at Fodor's required several trips abroad and he worked with Mr. Fodor almost daily. "My duties were the same as any travel editor might have. I was never approached by anyone or never asked to do anything unusual," he said.

Mr. Fodor was said to be away on a Caribbean vacation.

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## Guilty

The jury verdict in Federal District Court in Washington Wednesday finding the four major Watergate defendants guilty of conspiracy in the "coverup" plot and three of them guilty of obstruction of justice, brings to its climax the many long and agonizing months of the Watergate drama.

The trial, and its almost inevitable conclusion, represent a kind of catharsis for the nation; the American people can now feel with relief that the worst of Watergate is behind us. The honor and integrity of this democracy, and its constitutional structure, have been upheld.

Once again in the long march of American history it has been demonstrated that this is indeed, with all its obvious faults, a nation governed by laws and that no man, irrespective of rank, can with impunity violate the country's basic sense of legality and decency.

Although it is a former attorney general, a former assistant attorney general and a Chief Executive's two most trusted aides who were convicted, it must be recognized that in effect former President Nixon himself was also on trial. While he escapes legal sanction because of the unconscionable pardon he received at the hands of his successor, he too most certainly was a defendant in spirit. The jury's "guilty" verdict in effect applies, a fortiori, to Mr. Nixon as well as to the luckless subordinates who acted in his behalf.

Wednesday's verdict in Judge Sirica's court by a jury of ordinary citizens was literally as well as figuratively a verdict of the American people, and a restatement of faith that in the long run this people will brook no tampering with their constitutionally protected liberty under law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Venezuela to the Fore

One of the more dramatic events of 1974 in the Western Hemisphere was the signing this week of an agreement to restore diplomatic relations between Cuba and Venezuela. Yet this was only one in a series of actions by the government in Caracas to carve out a new leadership role for itself—in South and Central America as well as in the Caribbean.

Seven members of the Organization of American States had already breached the OAS sanctions of 1962 and 1964 to renew diplomatic and trade links with Cuba. Venezuela's move is most dramatic because Caracas had taken the lead in the effort to isolate Cuba in the hemisphere after Fidel Castro had supported the attempts of leftist guerrillas to overthrow the Venezuelan President, Romulo Betancourt.

The fact that Venezuela—priority target for Mr. Castro's attempt to export his revolution—is now satisfied that such efforts have ceased and that normal relations are desirable illustrates again the bankruptcy of the OAS sanctions. With Colombia and others soon to follow Venezuela to Havana, the United States will be left with a handful of military dictators, defending a policy on Cuba that long ago became obsolete.

Venezuela's efforts to use burgeoning oil revenue to help poorer neighbors revise their terms of trade with developed countries and, in the process, to promote Latin-American integration, may have even greater long-run significance than its rapprochement with Cuba. The Venezuelan program is partly aimed at helping developing countries boost

their incomes from the export of primary products, as the oil producers have done.

Playing host to six Central American presidents last month, Venezuela agreed to help finance a collective drive to limit coffee exports in order to keep prices high. This month, President Perez will join a conference of Caribbean heads of government to discuss ways to boost income from the bauxite ore that produces aluminum, and he has invited all Latin American presidents to an economic meeting in Caracas later in the year.

There are obvious hazards in collective efforts to curb production and export of materials needed by developing, as well as developed, countries. The notion that the tactics of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should be copied elsewhere will be resisted and resisted. When coupled with Venezuela's accelerated nationalization of its oil and iron-ore industries, the initiative could provoke trouble with the United States.

Yet President Perez has thus far proceeded cautiously, emphasizing that he seeks no confrontation with Washington. He has approached his poor neighbors with rare generosity and sensitivity; and his efforts can give new momentum to such worthwhile experiments in economic cooperation as the Andean Pact and the Central American Common Market. It should be possible for Washington to support many aspects of Venezuela's program; it would be disastrous simply to oppose it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Trading on Détente

The Soviet press campaign against the emigration clauses in the new U.S. Trade Reform Act suggests an intention to repudiate the three-way compromise on this issue negotiated by Secretary Kissinger with Moscow and Senate leaders. For the Soviet Union to do so would be as shortsighted as was the action of the Senate in arbitrarily attempting to limit Export-Import Bank credits to the U.S.S.R. to the insignificant sum of \$300 million over four years.

The credit ceiling undoubtedly will have to be lifted if essential progress in expanding Soviet-American trade and joint development projects is to proceed as it should. Within limits set by economic feasibility, national security and mutual national interest, a substantial growth in commerce and investment should be possible. It is hard to see how a more normal relationship between the two superpowers can be achieved without it. The economic relationship is fundamental to the détente that everyone favors—or claims to favor.

It has been evident since 1971 that the underlying transaction in the new Soviet-American relationship has been a Soviet offer of détente to obtain Western technology and credits and an American offer of trade and credits to obtain détente. All the elements in the evolving Soviet-American relationship, as a result, have been linked together. Gains in nuclear-arms control, the Berlin settlement, progress toward a settlement in the Middle East and peace in Indochina, as well as new hopes on human-rights issues, such as Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, have all stemmed from détente. They are, in fact, the definition of détente.

The nature of this transaction justifies

pressure by Americans for more progress on all these fronts, but only on condition that arbitrary limits are not placed on the American side of the bargain. A strong administration lead will be essential in the new Congress if such arbitrary limits on credits, investment, and trade are to be lifted.

There are valid concerns that Soviet trade, carried on by the state, is calculated to serve national interests, while free American businessmen, essentially motivated by profit, are inadequately guided by governmental authority to assure that national as well as private interests are served. Action to meet these concerns would strengthen an administration move to loosen credit restrictions on East-West trade.

All this will take time. Meanwhile, the Trade Reform Act has authorized the removal of tariff and credit discrimination against the Soviet Union for 18 months. Annual presidential extensions afterward clearly will depend not only on the freer emigration policies that the act requires, but on the whole context of détente.

Whether Soviet "assurances" or only "elucidations" of policy on emigration were given is a matter of semantics. Secretary Kissinger clearly had reason to believe, on the basis of many discussions with Soviet leaders, that freer emigration would occur. It would be a serious error for Moscow to disappoint these expectations. But the error would be as great on the American side if the Congress, by maintaining credit restrictions, weakened the administration's negotiating hand not only on emigration but across the whole range of détente-related issues that will determine the prospects for peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 3, 1900

PARIS—The announcement by the American State Department of the success of its diplomatic efforts to secure from foreign powers assurance that the "open door" policy will be maintained in China has a timely interest for Europe as well as the United States, and a deeper significance than appears on the surface. It means that in the sphere of influence of other nations the Celestial Empire is to be commercially open to all countries on equal terms.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1925

WASHINGTON—Any battleship that has been built can be sunk with comparative ease by airplanes. Maj. Gen. William B. Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, testified before the House Aircraft Investigating Committee in reply to a question about the sinking of the hull of the unfinished battleship Washington off the Virginia coast. Most of the testimony is still confidential but that much was revealed early yesterday morning.



'Lady, the CIA Has to Stay in Practice Between Foreign Assignments.'

## Who Else Is Guilty?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—"Four out of five guilty!" shouted the man on the dock in the newsroom, as the bottom fell out of the lives of John Mitchell, Bob Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Robert Marston.

The appeals courts will determine whether justice triumphed in the Watergate coverup trial, or whether truth triumphed at the expense of justice. But the decision of the nine women and three men puts the seal of finality on the seamiest episode of our time.

When Mr. Average Man pronounced the verdict of guilty on four formerly powerful men, the reaction of other average people was that they must have deserved it, and thank God it's all over.

But it's not over. Up to now, inquiry into the unlawful use of the law has centered on Watergate and its aftermath, but the investigation of the abuse of power has only just begun. Guilt is guilt, and it is not lessened by an examination of "root causes"; the verdict—significantly, on the first day of the final quarter century of this millennium—marks the end of Watergate and the beginning of a broader self-examination.

The forthcoming exposure of the Central Intelligence Agency also has to do with the unlawful use of the law. When The New York Times recently blew the lid off CIA domestic spying, a headline writer automatically narrowed the wrongdoing to "the Nixon years." But we are coming to see that these illegal practices began well before that.

### A Year Ago

During the Watergate investigation, Charles Colson put forward a theory that the CIA had more to do with Watergate than met the eye. This was ignored; even when Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee issued a report detailing the curious coincidences of CIA involvement, the idea was resisted as somehow taking the blame away from then-President Nixon.

Now, a year after his testimony was taken in secret by the Senate Watergate committee, we see that Howard Hunt was in a CIA unit that spied on Barry Goldwater's 1964 campaign. Why was this testimony suppressed—"covered up"—for a year? What other useful information about the unlawful use of the law has been put on ice to protect us from distraction until the Nixon men were jailed?

Perhaps now a congressional committee will look into the surveillance of newsmen by LBJ's Marvin Watson, hinted at and hushed up at the House Judiciary inquiry. Perhaps the American Civil Liberties Union will volunteer to represent Mrs. Martin Luther King in a lawsuit against the FBI for illegally wiretapping her late husband.

For the office of the special prosecutor, these are the days of Jill Wine and roses, with the acquittal of Kenneth Parkinson the lone exception in an otherwise perfect record. Even Harry Dent was forced to plead guilty to a misdemeanor, and the indictment of some Hubert Humphrey aides has helped present a nicely nonpartisan image. But soon some hard questions will be asked, and not by diehards or partisans.

Now can we account for the sweetheart relationship that appears to exist between the special prosecutor and the FBI? L. Patrick Gray, a fine and pugnacious man, has reportedly admitted destroying evidence during

the coverup. Why has the former FBI chief not been prosecuted? Because Pat Gray could blow the whistle on a dozen top agents of the FBI, requiring trials on a variety of crimes and generally lowering morale. That would be attacking present power, not past power, and that is not done.

Another example: William Sullivan, a former high FBI official, has not been placed under oath and asked the kind of questions that might embarrass FBI men currently in office, or might conflict with sworn testimony of our supreme commander in Europe. Sullivan has been unwell, but the reason he has not been called is that the special prosecutor does not want to get into those sticky areas of "bag jobs" and political spying.

On those same lines, Cartha DeLoach, a close aide to J. Edgar Hoover, has not been asked under oath about the wiretapping of Anna Chennault in 1968, and of the subsequent illegal FBI intrusion in the U.S. political process

in that year's election campaign. But the law enforcement establishment, of which the special prosecution force is a part, does not want to foul its own nest.

Perhaps the nation's interest in the unlawful use of the law will wane with the satisfying clank of prison gates behind the four men pronounced guilty. New Year's Day, I hope not. Revelation of embryonic activity in the 1960s does not extenuate crimes of more recent vintage, but they will show us how pervasive and dangerous our unconcern has been.

No vendetta is needed, no "getting even" by besmirching dead men's reputations, no prison sentences for lawmen who operated in the approved context of their times. But needed after this latest verdict of guilty is a searching look at who else was guilty, what set the pattern for the excesses being paid for now, so that we can gain an understanding of why some upright men go wrong.

## Aquarius Wanes

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—A funny thing happened to America on the way to the 21st century. For a long time the most powerful country in the world squandered its emotions and attention on what were essentially secondary matters—diversions even.

But now, as the third quarter of the 20th century gives way to the fourth, the Age of Aquarius is on the wane. The nation concentrates on central issues, and there is a growing perception of the need to rebuild traditional institutions of power, justice and culture.

Just to list the concerns of the last 15 years is to reveal how secondary they were. Take Vietnam. How ludicrous to think now of those who called it a struggle to safeguard the free world. How overstated the case of those who asserted the commitment implied a total indictment of American civilization.

Consider, next, the space program, and that moment of ecstasy when man first stood upon the moon. Hardly a poet alive did not then proclaim that the exploration of the heavens offered a new goal for mankind. But how little that all seems to matter now.

Then there were the protest movements—by students and minorities. Claims were staked for a new morality; and counter-claims asserted of a threat to the very principle of authority. How idle those claims now seem.

Lastly there was Watergate. The President and his men charged that the innermost national institutions would be wrecked. Many on the other side expected a purification of the system. All were wrong.

As much as anybody, I suppose, I entered into the transports of the times. So I do not want to demean those who felt the need to become committed. Still it does seem clear in retrospect that the last part of the third quarter of the century was notably long on sound and fury.

The more so when measured against present concerns with energy and the economy. Watergate and space and Vietnam and protests were largely media events—something that happened on television. But inflation and slump engage Americans directly, and touch millions, not just a fraction of the population.

Not only are more people more directly involved, but the present difficulties require a many-sided effort. A special prosecutor forced Mr. Nixon out. A crash program brought the astronauts to the moon. Slight adjustments calmed the protests. In Vietnam, what the United States basically did was to walk away.

Such devices are to no avail when trying to cope with the energy-economy crisis. Whatever measures are taken, or not taken, have to engage basic relations of American society—relations among government and business and labor; relations with the oil-producing countries of Asia, Latin America, the Near East and Africa; relations with the consuming countries of the industrialized world.

Whatever approach is followed enters deep into the bloodstream of daily life. The economic problem is quintessentially a problem of the center. It is impossible to solve the whole puzzle without getting every piece into place. No useful first steps are even possible without coordination of many efforts—a brain in the dinosaur.

It is fit in these conditions that no one seems to be coming forward with one-shot solutions. There is on the contrary a striking absence of calls for a special this or a crash that which is supposed to solve everything. For the first time in years, in fact, there come calls for a rebuilding of ordinary institutions. Thus the Watergate special prosecutor, Henry Ruth, disparages talk of making his office permanent, and pushes instead for improving the Department of Justice.

Two Chicago sociologists—Morris Janowitz and Charles Moskos—look at this country's volunteer Army and, instead of more tinkering and innovation, issue an appeal "for a reconstruction of military legitimacy." The avant-garde critic Hilton Kramer defines his present purpose as "an archaeological one... keeping alive a sense of masterworks, of tradition."

I do not believe that President Ford and his advisers are apt to come up soon, if at all, with the right ticket for the current economic problems. Still, as the last quarter of a century begins, it can at least be said that Americans are at last beginning to get serious again.

## Forbearance Needed

## Realities of Détente

By George F. Kennan

WASHINGTON—Certain points have been reached in the recent public discussion of "détente" where a word might be usefully added from one whose involvement with Soviet-American relations now runs back for some 45 years.

(1) The fact that the process of détente has been accompanied neither by any marked liberalization of Soviet internal practices nor by any reconciliation of their stance with ours on the problems of third countries or areas, notably the Middle East, should surprise no one. The Soviet leaders cannot be expected to connive at what they see as efforts to destroy their regime, nor can they afford, in the light of Chinese competition, to appear to be dropping their ideological guard or abandoning their Leninist-Marxist principles. The fact that this is so constitutes, however, no adequate reason for failing to make the most of those areas where their interests and ours might coincide; and this, surely, is what not only this administration but its two most recent predecessors have been attempting to do.

(2) The recent passage of the trade bill by the Senate permits us to hope that the issue of most-favored-nation treatment for imports from the Soviet Union, an issue of minor practical importance which was unfortunately permitted to become one of high symbolic significance, will soon be overcome. The road will be open for a further development of what has already grown to be, for the first time since the Russian Revolution, a very considerable volume of Soviet-American trade.

### Longer Looks

This is, however, not the only problem involved. Dealings by American firms with a foreign governmental trade monopoly require constant scrutiny and a minimal degree of governmental regulation to assure that they do not proceed to the detriment of the national interest. Such is the fragmentation of authority within the executive branch that our government is today poorly constituted to meet this responsibility. The firms need and deserve a single authoritative center somewhere in the government where they can be told promptly and consistently what they can and cannot do in dealing with the Russians. This center should be located in the Department of State, as the agency with the widest and deepest responsibility for the conduct of our foreign relations. Once this requirement is met, the further expansion of Soviet-American trade is only a matter of time.

(3) It is of course disappointing that the SALT talks have not yet led to any appreciable reduction of nuclear arsenals. But the internal inhibitions that have thus far prevented their doing so are ones no less powerful on our side than on the other one. The failure to make greater progress should therefore not be held against the negotiators, who have probably made just about the best they could of the possibilities open to them.

It is important to recognize that what one is dealing with, in these talks, is not proper weapons, capable of rational and effective use in warfare, but grotesquely excessive quantities of devices scarcely less dangerous to potential users than to potential victims—devices that have, therefore, primarily psychological rather than practical significance. The talks, in other words, are concerned with appearances rather than realities; and it is the appearances which one is concerned, for good and sound reason, not to de-stabilize.

Seen from this standpoint, the ceiling established at Vladivostok represents a useful beginning, the value of which should not be underestimated. Meanwhile, the

more continuation of these discussions, from which both sides gain a more reliable and reassuring picture of each other's motives and calculations than could be obtained in any other way, is of highest importance. It is right that our government, in conducting these negotiations, should have the benefit of public discussion and criticism. It would be unfortunate if such criticism were to be destructive of the talks themselves, or discouraging to those—and not those of the American side alone—who have carried them forward over these recent years with such commendable patience and persistence.

### Soviet Blocks

(4) The Soviet leaders, in sponsoring and pursuing the effort at what is called détente, have had their own internal opposition to contend with and have taken a heavy political responsibility upon themselves. Most of those who have followed Soviet aims closely in this recent period have been impressed, I believe, with the mounting evidence of the seriousness of their commitment.

These men are of course the heirs to the Marxist-Leninist ideology, which lies at the origin of their system of power. The legitimacy of their rule depends on it. They cannot be realistically expected to deny or ignore it. This, together with certain internal practices which seem to have become habitual with them, will long continue to constitute limitations on the sort of understanding we can hope to reach with them.

But they are men who have come a long way from the sweeping cynicism and malevolence that marked the mentality of Joseph Stalin. They represent, moreover, an aging regime; and their policies, like those of most older men, relate primarily to the development and preservation of what they have rather than to the incurring of great risks to acquire what they have not. We in the West will only be penalizing ourselves if we fail to recognize these circumstances and to make the most of them while they last.

### Could Be Worse

There is no greater mistake we could make in our policy toward Russia than to assume that Soviet leadership has no attractive alternatives to the continued effort to arrive at better relations with us, or that these alternatives, once adopted, would not be worse for us—and much worse than what we face today. The predictable strains of the coming year upon ourselves and our European allies are such that we are going to need, and should value at full worth, the best possible background of relations with the Soviet Union, as a starting point.

To many people, the advantages of the present relationship may not seem large. But they represent the product of long and patient effort; and they rest, such as they are, on certain reassuring concepts of the motives and purposes of the other party which it has taken long to establish. By continuing signals or abrupt changes in personality and behavior at either end, one's shattered, these concepts could not be easily restored. Let us make the most, therefore, of this situation while we have it, and above all not play fast and loose with it in our public debates. Discussion—yes. Criticism?—by all means. But restraint, thoughtfulness and forbearance should be the order of the day.

Mr. Kennan, a Soviet scholar, is the former ambassador to the Soviet Union. He is now a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He wrote the article for The Washington Post.

## Letters

### India's Food Shortage

U.S. Rep. H.R. Gross speaking on the Foreign Aid Bill outlined that India is really self-sufficient in food (Mrs. Gandhi states we import only 3 per cent of our food needs) for nearly 10 per cent of our agricultural output is eaten away by rats.

If he wants the United States to stop "feeding" about 2,500 million rats, perhaps the logical thing would be to switch from giving food grains and seed pesticides instead. Coupled with this could ideally give us a 7 per cent increase in food grains and India will then be well set on her destined agricultural path—to one day be one of the granaries of the world—as shown by calculations about the role of

developing countries by the World Bank and FAO.

Mrs. S.N. NANPOTIA

Bombay.

### Anti-Peace Force?

The antics going on at the United Nations General Assembly are beyond reasonable understanding. And yet the Western powers stand by and apparently condone, or are forced to condone, actions which defeat the very purpose of this modified but very vociferous body. Will someone please tell me how on earth an organization can promote peace in the world when it is the most aggressive force destroying force the world has ever seen?

RAYMOND LIPSON

Lugano.

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مكتبة الأصيل



## Hanoi Forces Assail Capital Of Province

Fighting Is Reported In Streets of City

By David K. Shipley

SARIGON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Communist forces today appeared to be on the verge of overrunning the first provincial capital since they took Quang Tri on May 1, 1972, nine months before the signing of the Paris cease-fire agreement.

According to the Saigon military command, North Vietnamese troops and Russian-made tanks fought their way into Phuoc Binh, a small remote city 75 miles north of Saigon. Intense fighting was reported in the streets. The battle for the city, which serves as the capital of heavily forested Phuoc Long Province, symbolized a regional campaign against the Communists had taken the province's four district towns—equivalent to county seats—between Dec. 15 and 31.

The Communists' campaign in Phuoc Long, where the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese have long exercised considerable control, is seen by military analysts as one aspect of an expanding winter-spring offensive aimed at erasing pockets of government presence, improving supply routes, gaining land and population and inflicting heavy casualties on the government. This could tip the military balance enough to force President Nguyen Van Thieu from office or gain some political concessions from the government.

### Taboo Is Broken

In addition, the North Vietnamese passed the threshold of military activity that some foreign diplomats believe the Paris agreement had effectively imposed. Just two days ago, a diplomat remarked that, despite widespread violations, the Paris agreement does create an inhibition—makes attacks on the province capitals and the city of Saigon taboo.

The assault against Phuoc Binh began after North Vietnamese troops took a nearby district town of the same name on New Year's Eve, then attacked several government outposts defending the province capital.

Most of the government defenders were local militiamen, not regular army forces and, according to a foreign military attaché, they quickly abandoned a vital base camp stop at Ba Ma Mountain, 35 miles south of the provincial capital.

City Reported Shelled. Then yesterday, according to the Saigon military command, the North Vietnamese troops poured about 300 rounds of artillery and rockets into the city, which is reported to have a civilian population of 26,000.

This morning, the command said, the North Vietnamese attacked with about 10 tanks and an undetermined number of troops.

With the city's tiny airfield within range of Communist rockets and all roads cut, the government has been unable to reinforce or resupply its troops.

22-Dead, 2 Missing In Japan Bus Plunge

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (AP).—Divers recovered the bodies of 22 skiers and searched for two more today in a mountain lake in central Japan, where an overcrowded passenger bus plunged 90 feet from a road into the water. Police said the 39 skiers on the bus were killed after the accident, yesterday morning.

Police said that the bus driver mistook the distance between the bus and the edge of the 13-foot-wide road or was unable to control his speed because there were too many passengers on the bus.

## Obituaries

### Joseph Schwartz, 75, Headed Relief of Jewish War Victims

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Joseph Schwartz, 75, who directed the relief and rescue of hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe in World War II, died at his home here yesterday.

He served as director of European operations for the Joint Distribution Committee in 1928 and, after the war, directed the movement to Palestine of more than 500,000 Jews from distressed areas of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

At the same time, he helped more than 100,000 Jewish displaced persons to emigrate to the United States, Canada and Latin America.

For his work on behalf of refugees, France gave him the Legion of Honor and he also was decorated by Poland and Hungary.

Mr. Schwartz was a distinguish-



MOCK CEREMONY—P. G. Wodehouse and his wife, Ethel, examining sword in their home. It was given to him by his agent after the announcement of his knighthood.

## Wodehouse Feels 'Established' Now

By Deirdre Carmody

REMBENBURG, N.Y., Jan. 3 (NYT).—P. G. Wodehouse, the 53-year-old British-born humorist who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth yesterday, began his morning by touching his toes.

Then he did 11 other exercises, as he has done every morning since 1913. After that he sat in an armchair in a pleasant sun-filled room overlooking the garden and tackled a breakfast of porridge, a banana and a piece of sponge cake, most of which he fed to the dog.

There is nothing in the cheerful white house with red shutters in this sleepy little Long Island town that resembles the baronial manors or manners that P. (for Pelham) G. (for Grenville) Wodehouse has been writing about since his first novel was published in 1903. Since then he has written more than 80 or 97 novels (no one seems quite certain of the actual number), more than 300 short stories, more than 500 essays and

articles, the scenarios of half a dozen movies and the lyrics of 18 to 23 musical comedies (one of his better known songs is "Bill" from "Show Boat" to the music of Jerome Kern). He has also collaborated in the writing of 16 plays.

When the foibles of Edwardian England seem perhaps more remote than the exploits of science fiction, Mr. Wodehouse continues to charm his readers with the antics of woolly-headed upper-class Englishmen before World War I with names such as Pongo Thwistleton, Oofy Prosser and Guspie Pink-Nottle and expressions such as "what hol" and "rummygazon." His latest novel, "Auntie Aren't Gentlemen," was published last fall in England and immediately became No. 1 or the best-seller list there.

Getting it Tussard's. "I don't understand why authors receive knighthoods; it's such a compliment, really," Mr. Wodehouse said yesterday. "I've always thought that the two

things that establish an author were getting a knighthood and being put in Madame Tussard's and now I've accomplished both."

Then his ruddy face beamed and he leaned over with a smile to describe the visit from the man who several years ago came to measure him for his replica in Madame Tussard's wax museum in London.

"This man came over and he has a whole tray of eyes, glass eyes," he said. "Then he looks at me very, very carefully and then begins to match the glass eyes with mine."

Mr. Wodehouse is a tall man and to his exasperation he must now walk with a cane because his legs are weak. For this reason, he will be unable to go to London for the investiture. If he feels strong enough, he may go to Washington but he will probably make one of his rare trips to New York for the knighthood ceremony.

"I can't get to England because I'm liable to fall over at any moment," he said. "I had a terrific fall some time ago. I broke the table," he said proudly. "But it didn't seem to do much harm to me."

### An Old Wound

For Mr. Wodehouse, the knighthood is much more than an honor, for it touches on an old wound. In 1940, he and his wife were living in the French town of Le Touquet on the English Channel when the Germans arrived. He was rounded up with other male aliens and taken to one internment camp after another in Belgium and then in Upper Silesia. Finally, he ended up in Berlin where, in 1941, he agreed to do five broadcasts for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Believing that the broadcasts were intended solely for the United States and that this was a time when humor was needed, he made light of his experiences in the internment camps. The Nazis recorded the talks and then exploited them heavily, branding them to Britain, where it was immediately assumed that Mr. Wodehouse had become a collaborator.

The reaction was violent and luridly threatened his books. Three years later, his cause was taken up by intellectuals and in December, 1944, Anthony Eden, then foreign secretary, exonerated Mr. Wodehouse completely in a speech before Parliament and said that there was "no question of a trial and no question of a charge."

Mr. Wodehouse has not been back to England since World War II and, in 1952, he became an American citizen. He also retains his British citizenship.

"They couldn't possibly have given me a knighthood 30 years ago," he said. "I think it's sort of a graceful act on the part of the government; sort of their way of saying that's that."

### Continuing Cycle

Once used to keep the turbine turning, the vapor would be carried back to the condensers, where cold water brought up from the depths would again liquefy it for continuation of the cycle.

The appeal of the concept is its simplicity. It requires no fuel of any type, only the refrigerant gas, which would be sealed within the system and used over and over again as a nonconsumable "working fluid."

The tube that extended deep below the surface to draw up cold water, Mr. Douglas said, might be 40 feet in diameter. The water it provided would be ejected back into the sea once it had condensed the ammonia vapor into a liquid.

Similarly, the surface water would be ejected back into the ocean once its heat had served to vaporize and pressurize the liquid ammonia to turn the turbine.

### For the Tropics

Mr. Douglas said such a system probably could operate in tropic or semitropic seas to return electricity to shore stations by cable over a maximum distance of 7.5 miles. In some places, such as Hawaii, he pointed out, a steep drop-off in terrain might permit installation of the system on land, with warm and cold water piped ashore from different sea levels.

The turbine platform, he said, would probably be semisubmerged to lessen the effects of storms and could be held in place by mooring lines, or by a system of small propulsion motors functioning automatically to maintain its position.

Beyond the production of electricity for use ashore, he said, the system might be used to electrolyze sea water and decompose it into hydrogen and oxygen for shipment by tanker, or it could serve to help meet a critical fertilizer shortage by producing ammonia from the nitrogen and hydrogen in the sea with electrochemical processes.

Dr. Boris Rubenstein, CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP).—Dr. Boris B. Rubenstein, 67, an endocrinologist who first investigated the relationship between ovarian hormones and human behavior and worked on the 1942 book "The Sexual Cycle in Women" died Tuesday of heart disease. It was announced here today.

## THEATER

### U.S. Colleges, Cities Try New Kind of Drama

By William Glover

NEW YORK (AP).—Six Southern universities in the United States are testing a new kind of professional theater.

"It takes root," says actor Anthony Quayle, a principal backer, "it could become an extremely important movement."

The idea sounds simple: establishment under multi-campus auspices of a top-notch acting company to provide quality drama regularly for artistically undernourished communities in a number of states. Getting the project started, however, meant overcoming intercollegiate rivalries, bridging attitude gaps and adjusting to economic realities. That took a year.

After a three-week stand at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Quayle and a dozen recruits from the professional ranks of Actors Equity Association went on a crucial let's-see-out tour, with a lavishly mounted production of "Everyman."

### A Gamble

Picking that medieval classic was a calculated gamble by the venture's chief instigator, Ralph Allen, 49, who heads the speech and theater department at Knoxville.

"People always think that play is dull," he says. "If you can dazzle audiences with it, you're making a big leap."

He estimates more than 10,000 spectators, "divided 50-50 between school and community," saw the drama in Knoxville.

The five-week tour included

the University of Tennessee campus at Chattanooga; Memphis State; Vanderbilt in Nashville; the University of North Carolina in Greensboro; the University of Kentucky in Lexington, and the University of Texas in Austin. Now Allen is planning a second 30-week tour.

The total cash outlay of \$250,000 was provided chiefly by the Knoxville school; by Clarence Brown, an alumnus whose film career included directing "National Velvet" and seven Garbo movies, and the National Endowment for the Arts, which put up \$49,000.

### No Others

An ANEA spokesman says no precisely similar program exists anywhere else. Yale and the University of Missouri have resident professional companies that serve home communities, but do not travel widely.

"I'd been talking to Roger Stevens for a long time," says Allen, "about collaboration between colleges and commercial theater, and when this production [of 'The Headhunters'] was being prepared, he sent it down to see how the idea might work."

"While Quayle was around I told him of this plan to set up a college-based professional troupe and he said, 'How would you like me in your first play?'"

"He's a fantastically idealistic man and now he's determined we are going to make something of this."

The most vigorous promoter of all has turned out to be Quayle, the 61-year-old actor whose distinguished career includes eight years as artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Com-



British actor Anthony Quayle.

pany at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Besides performing, he has been conducting two courses for students. Quayle got interested during a tryout in Knoxville of "The Headhunters," a drama which subsequently earned considerable praise at the Kennedy Center in Washington.

"I don't mean a great blast of how marvelous we are, but an awareness that something is stirring out there," he says. "People who live away from big cities always tend to put down their own efforts. They must be made to feel that what is happening is very important."

How long Quayle remains, however, hinges upon future events.

"I would very much like to make a continuing commitment," the actor said in a telephone interview. "I would not, however, want to spend the next 10 years of my life just wandering around Tennessee and Alabama. That would be idiotic and do nobody much good."

"What we must do now is attract some very important American actors to take part another season. Also, we need some kind of national shop window and recognition."

"I don't mean a great blast of how marvelous we are, but an awareness that something is stirring out there," he says. "People who live away from big cities always tend to put down their own efforts. They must be made to feel that what is happening is very important."

## Henry James With His Coat Unbuttoned

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—Using the uncommon play that is Henry James, Leon Edel moulded a likeness of the writer in three dimensions and five volumes.

He has returned to his portrait now to adorn it with the wit, enthusiasm, perceptive grace and charm of the great author's correspondence.

The first volume of "Henry James Letters" (the Belknap Press of Harvard University Press) has just been published, and three volumes are yet to come.

James warned against "the post-mortem exploit," and he burned almost all the letters he received, but what is the will of a late author compared to the demands of a timeless curiosity?

"I think he would recognize that he belongs to posterity," said Prof. Edel in an interview here. "His letters belong to literature and should be given to literature."

About 15,000 James letters have survived, and the four volumes will include a selected 2,000. "I like to think they will be the cream," said Prof. Edel, who has sought to eliminate redundancy and triviality and to select for literary content.

An earlier edition by Percy Lubbock chastely skimmed the correspondence and presented a frock-coated James, appropriate for the author who deprecated some of his own epistolary efforts as "the mere twaddle of graciousness."

"I feel I have to protect the dear uncle from his own generalities and volubilities," noted a James nephew who supervised the earlier omissions.

This time around the postal circuit, Prof. Edel has passed over the frock-coated James in favor of the man "relaxed, and unbuttoned." The editor has not tried

to protect James against himself, or James's victims—they are dead by now—against the lacerations of his pen.

What precociously gleams in this volume! At 16 James described his school library, rich in ancient volumes, "and an old librarian who looks as if he derived his being from all that was most sanctimonious and respectable in them."

He memorialized a slow-spoken friend whose eventual sentences "are often worth the throes of concentration which attend their birth."

In later letters the baneful typewriter leaves its traces. James, who suffered from writer's cramp, learned to dictate to a secretary at the keyboard. Sentences grew longer, metaphors more complex. He would begin a letter by dictating: "You must forgive this fierce legibility..."

"The later letters are those of a man who's aging and has a retrospective reach—almost Proustian at times," said Edel. "The remembrance of things past comes into these letters, and with that a new characterization. He's one of our few supreme stylists who had the luxury of an old age."

For the earlier correspondence—the first volume covers the years from birth (1843) to 1871—deciphering the scrawl of the master tried the patience of the disciple.

But James is so rich that he can be forgiven almost anything, and so complex that a lifetime of study can hardly exhaust his message. Edel began his vast exploration with two dissertations on James, then edited his plays, published a small volume of 120 letters, edited the diary of Henry's niece, Alice, did the five-volume biography and is now preparing a two-volume version. The second volume of letters is in type.

## WAVERLEY ROOT: Chocolate 'Kindles a Mortal Fever'

"It flatters you for a while," Madame de Sévigné wrote to her daughter, "it warms you for an instant; then, all of a sudden, it kindles a mortal fever in you."

She was talking of chocolate, and this remark would hardly seem likely to have endeared her to chocolate manufacturers; nevertheless, a French candy maker has given her name to a brand of chocolates. But Madame de Sévigné wrote thousands of letters and in them exercised the right to change her mind, especially about chocolate.

Once she produced a veritable slogan: "If you're feeling down, chocolate will brace you up."

Chocolate suggests Oriental luxury; it would be easy to imagine a Nero or a Hellogabalus stuffing himself with chocolates imported from Asia; but Nero and Hellogabalus could not have imagined it, for they never knew of the existence of chocolate, nor, in their time, did Asia. Chocolate is a tropical-American food, first discovered by Europeans in 1502, on the fourth voyage of Columbus, who sent some cocoa beans to Spain, to universal indifference. No one knew how to treat them to reduce their forbidding bitterness. But when Cortez landed in Mexico, he began to receive it as tribute from conquered neighbors.

Mexico was not necessarily the original habitat of the cacao tree, from whose beans cocoa is made, though some botanists think so. Others put it farther south in Central America, pointing out that chocolate became an important food for the Aztecs only after they began to receive it as tribute from conquered neighbors.

The first cocoa beans seen in Tenochtitlan (today Mexico City) were brought there by the pochteca, the itinerant Aztec merchants who enjoyed special consideration from the state in return for services rendered, including spying; only after the Aztecs defeated Atzacapotzalco in 1427 did they acquire chocolate in dependable quantity, along with some other luxuries.

At first they drank the beverage made from it in simple gourd, which became more sophisticated as the Aztec standard of living improved, a symbol of the increasing richness of an expanding empire. After the victories of the Emperor Ahuitzotl, the gourds were lacquered, and the spoons used to stir the chocolate, originally of wood, were made of tortoise shell. By the time Cortez arrived, he found Montezuma (who was receiving from one tributary city alone 18 million cocoa beans a year) drinking cocoa from a cup of gold. Aztec women were using cocoa oil as a cosmetic.

When Cortez in his turn brought cocoa beans to Spain, he gave them to a monastery, together with his observations on how the Aztecs prepared them—by roasting, grinding into a powder, and stirring this into hot water to arrive at a sort of paste, which was then sweetened and flavored with vanilla or other spices. The monks mixed the chocolate with sugar from sugarcane, also new to Europe at that time, with a result so much appreciated that Spain attempted to keep the origin of chocolate and the means of preparing it a secret from the rest of Europe. It succeeded in doing so for nearly a century, part of this time with the aid of the Portuguese, who had also found the cacao tree, in Brazil.

France might have broken the Spanish monopoly of chocolate earlier if it had not been regarded with disfavor in the French city where it was first manufactured, Bayonne. Jews expelled from Spain after 1492 settled in the region of Bayonne, and some of them began the processing of chocolate by the techniques they had learned in Spain; but chocolate was regarded there for some time as a noxious drug unfit to take into the human system.

As late as 1691 the authorities of Bayonne, regarding with horror the increasing consumption of chocolate by its citizens, forbade the Jews to make it within the city limits, so they moved into the suburbs, establishing a sort of chocolate-makers' ghetto.

at a spot inappropriately named Bayonne-Esprit (Holy Ghost).

Bayonne was already behind the times at this date. Chocolate had begun to increase in popularity in France through the influence of two queens of France who were also daughters of Spain. Anne of Austria, who despite her epithet was Spanish, the daughter of Philip III, married Louis XIII in 1615 and made chocolate a favorite drink of the French court. In 1660 Louis XIV married the Infanta Maria Theresa of Austria, another "Austrian" from Spain, an avid consumer of chocolate. She completed its conquest of the French court by introducing the special chocolate pot. Converted to the new flavor, France planted the cacao in its newly acquired establishments in India; and it was with an explosion of enthusiasm that the French warship La Triomphante was received at Toulon when, in 1679, it landed the first cargo of cocoa beans grown on French territory.

In 1657 a Frenchman opened in London a shop called the Coffee Mill and Tobacco Roll, whose chief novelty was neither of the products mentioned in its name, but chocolate, which it sold in solid form, to be melted either for making cocoa or for use in food; many persons preferred to munch it as it came, previously sugaring it, from which we may assume that as sold it was insufficiently sweetened, or not sweetened at all. It was expensive in those days, 10 to 15 shillings a pound, the equivalent of about half a dollar in today's money. It remained a luxury in England until 1853, when a lowering of the high tariff imposed upon chocolate finally made it accessible to others.

Bayonne awoke tardily to the treasure it possessed and changed its attitude towards chocolate. It had originally been referred to, derogatively, as "Spanish chocolate"; the city did not want to be stigmatized as its producer. It now became "Bayonne chocolate," a source of pride as great as that manifested for another Bayonne invention dating from about 1700, the bayonet. But it

was too late to maintain its former monopoly.

Angoulême, which is credited, somewhat dubiously, with having invented the chocolate-covered cherry, was making its special chocolate candies, called *marguerites* in honor of Marguerite d'Angoulême, author of the "Héptameron." Tarsus would later name its chocolates *tartracées*, in honor of its most famous, though fictional, citizen, Blis, at the end of the 17th century, boasted a chocolate makers' corporation so prosperous that it could afford to finance the researches of one Denis Papin, whose result was the invention, two centuries and a half before modern housewives became acquainted with it, of the pressure cooker.

In Paris, the chocolate manufacturing firm of Debraut was opened in the Rue des Saints-Pères. Its products were praised extravagantly by Brillat-Savarin in "The Physiology of Taste," and a century later Anatole France recounted how they had tormented his boyhood sweet tooth.

Chocolate suffered a decline in France during the Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, and the first half-hearted attempt at a French republic, probably because supplies were not dependable. But with the Second Empire it revived. In the reign of Louis-Philippe, when so far as to paint rooms in which chocolate was to be served in chocolate color, England seemed to have been the first country to hit upon the combination of milk and chocolate. But it was Switzerland, which possessed neither chocolate nor sugar nor the vanilla customarily added to it but had plenty of milk, which seized upon milk chocolate and built a flourishing industry upon it.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root.

### DEATH NOTICE

ALICE ELLIOTT, 77, formerly of Greenwich, Ct., at 8 R. Villard-de-Joreux, Paris, France, on Dec. 24, Sister of William Elliott (d. 1921) and Mrs. Herbert F. Powell of Christmas, Me. Mrs. Elliott (d. 1865); aunt of Duncan & Evelyn Elliott; great-aunt of Driscoll & Louise Elliott; sister-in-law of Louise LeGrange Elliott.

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**Gold Price Off Sharply  
As U.S. Sales Fizzle**

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—The price of gold fell more than \$11 an ounce today, because of the failure of an anticipated New Year's rush in the United States, where the metal went on legal sale earlier this week for the first time in 41 years.

At the official afternoon price here, the price was set at \$175 an ounce, down \$11.50 from yesterday's closing. All markets were closed yesterday and the market was expected to remain closed today.

In unofficial trading later this afternoon it closed at \$173.50.

On Monday, the free-market price reached a record high of \$197.50 an ounce. The price fell sharply after that, however.

One dealer described today's trading as hectic. When the price fell, he said, it triggered some heavy "stop-loss" selling. There was "a lot of selling," another dealer said, but the price recovered moderately later. Volume was sharply below Tuesday's disappointing turnover.

One dealer said the speculative demand had been "very American market" in fact based on paper-buyers and sellers are

making forward transactions and there is no physical transfer of gold bars yet," he said. "Until Americans demand in large numbers an actual immediate delivery of gold ingots for spot purchases the American market will continue operating like a normal stock market handling paper values."

In the gold futures markets in New York and Chicago, prices came under heavy selling pressure and some contracts were off as much as \$10 an ounce, the daily limit.

The drop in the price of bullion prompted a fall in gold-mine share prices. The Financial Times index of gold-mine share prices closed at 355.2, down 12.2 from Tuesday. The index peaked at 425.4 on Nov. 13 and set a 1974 low of 211.6 last Jan. 2.

The dollar, meanwhile, benefited from the turmoil in the bullion market. It was quoted here late today at 2.418 deutsche marks, up from 2.406 at the close of trading in New York Tuesday.

The dollar also gained against the Swiss franc, rising to 2.575 compared to 2.545 Tuesday. It was quoted at 4.577 French francs, compared to 4.438 Tuesday.

Sterling declined, and dealers attributed today's weakness to the concern over the possible implications of the news that Burmah Oil has been forced to seek government financial aid. Sterling was quoted at \$3.335, down from \$3.355 Tuesday.

Dealers said trading on the foreign exchange market was moderately busy, noting a burst of activity just after the morning and afternoon gold fixings.



Jerry Nichols

**PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS**

Jerry Nichols has been appointed general manager of TWA, France and Benelux, replacing Richard Spater, who has left the company.

Merchant banker S.G. Warburg & Co. reports that Michael Bonser will join the company as an executive director at the end of January. Mr. Bonser was formerly a managing director of Orion Bank Ltd.

Karl Schmiedekne takes over as vice-president, marketing, at AM International in Brussels.

André Bankard has been named vice-president of the Interpublic Group with responsibility for the firm's projects in Europe. Daniel Adam takes over as the new president of Interpublic France.

**Iron Ore Hike  
Of 5% Is Set  
By Venezuela**

After Nationalization  
Of U.S. Mining Firms

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 3 (AP)—Venezuela today ordered a 5-per-cent hike in its average export price of iron ore, effective yesterday—the day the previously U.S.-run iron ore mining industry was nationalized.

The increase, which boosted the average export price of iron ore from \$12.81 per metric ton to \$14.49, was included in a joint resolution signed by the Mines and Hydrocarbons and Finance Ministries and published in two Caracas newspapers.

It was the first major decision taken by the government of President Carlos Andres Perez after nationalizing Orinoco Mining Co., a subsidiary of U.S. Steel Corp., and Iron Mines Co., a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel Corp.

The U.S. companies, which remain here under contract to advise the new state management and supply technology, are to receive a total of \$101.3 million in compensation for their holdings.

The oil industry, now operated by mostly U.S. companies, is to be taken over within the "next few months," Mr. Perez said. Although no firm date was set for oil nationalization, he said his country must "boldly and courageously" demand "understanding" from the large industrialized nations.

"We will sell our iron ore at the highest prices on the world market and should it be necessary, we will barter it for finished and semi-finished products required at home," the president said today.

Both U.S. companies originally operated on a concession basis and exported most of the nation's 30-million-ton-a-year iron ore production to the United States and Europe.

A negotiated agreement between the companies and the government provides for a yearly supply of 11 million tons of ore to U.S. Steel from 1975 through 1981 and an additional 3.3 million tons a year through 1979 for Bethlehem Steel.

"It is not the intention of the Venezuelan government to distort the iron ore market by abruptly interrupting the supply of ore to traditional clients," said a Mines and Hydrocarbons report. The shipment of ore for this year, based on the amount specified in current sales contracts, will remain unchanged.

"The Venezuelan government does not feel obliged to recognize the contracts signed by Orinoco Mining Co. Therefore, a mission will be sent to Europe around the middle of 1975 to define the new contract terms under which Venezuela will be disposed to supply ore..." the report said.

**British Markets,  
Sterling Register  
Significant Drops**

(Continued from Page 1)  
ing session since the disclosure of Burmah's distress. The Financial Times industrial index closed down 10.8 points at 150.6 after trading at 149.8, its lowest since June, 1954.

The British pound also weakened sharply, reflecting anxieties over the implications of Burmah's troubles for the British economy in general. Sterling was quoted at \$3.333 in late trading, down nearly 15 cents against the U.S. dollar.

Even gold, traditionally a recipient of investment funds when other markets are plunging, joined the general retreat. It closed down \$12.50 an ounce, at \$173.50, but its decline was due mostly to factors unrelated to Burmah's troubles.

The oil company, which has diversified rapidly in recent years, encountered difficulties for two principal reasons: the sharp reversal in earnings of its oil-tanker business and a substantial decline in the value of its 21.6-per-cent interest in the British Petroleum Co.

Burmah had built up its tanker business substantially in recent years and, with 38 ships, is now considered a major force in the market. In 1973, the company earned the equivalent of 697 million from tanker operations.

But the tanker market virtually collapsed last year following the oil embargo imposed by Middle East oil producers and cutbacks on consumption by many importing nations. As a result, tanker charter rates plunged.

**Orders Fall 2 Per Cent  
In U.S. in November**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—New factory orders fell 1.74 billion, or 2 per cent, in November to a seasonally-adjusted \$34.5 billion from \$36.3 billion in October, the Commerce Department said today.

New orders for durable goods decreased 3.8 per cent to an adjusted \$43.3 billion in November,

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****American Hoechst Buys Firm**

United Brands, the food processing company, has completed the sale of its 69-per-cent interest in Foster Grant to American Hoechst Corp., the U.S. subsidiary of the West German pharmaceutical and chemicals firm, for \$69.9 million. The agreement also provides for American Hoechst to buy from certain individuals their 563,717 shares of Foster Grant special convertible cumulative and participating preferred stock for \$46.20 a share (the same price paid to United) for a total of \$26 million. These interests in the Massachusetts-based maker of chemicals, plastics and sunglasses are about 95 per cent of the total Foster Grant capital stock outstanding. The remaining 5 per cent of Foster Grant's capital stock is publicly held and American Hoechst has agreed to make an offer for these shares, also at \$46.20 a share, for a total of about \$4.6 million.

**Sandoz Sales Up 10.5 Per Cent**

Sandoz group sales totaled about 4 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.6 billion) in 1974, up 10.5 per cent from 1973. Calculated at January 1974 exchange rates, the pharmaceutical firm's sales would have reached about 4.75 billion francs, up more than 18 per cent from 1973, chairman C.M. Jacottet says in a letter to shareholders. Net income rose more slowly than sales as profit margins were narrowing, he says, without giving profit figures. The board will propose at the annual meeting payment of a 1974 dividend of 65 francs per share, unchanged from the previous year. The company's investments totaled about 450 million francs in 1974,

up from 323 million in 1973, and can be expected to continue to rise markedly, the company notes.

**Montedison Hints at 1974 Dividend**

Giorgio Cori, managing director of Montedison, says the chemical firm expects to post good results for 1974, and that, after allowing for maximum amortization, "the hopes of the shareholders will be satisfied," an allusion to the possibility of paying a dividend. Shareholders have not received a payout since 1969. Mr. Cori made his remarks in an interview with the weekly *Fanorama*, which is to be published Saturday, and did not give any details of the company's expectations for 1974. In 1973, group consolidated profit came to 33.26 billion lire (about \$51 million) on sales of 2,590 billion. No dividends were paid in 1973 since the profits were assigned to cover accumulated debts.

**Ogden Unit Gets Sohio Contract**

Ogden Corp.'s subsidiary, Avondale Shipyards of New Orleans, has signed a contract in excess of \$400 million with Standard Oil of Ohio to construct six crude-oil carriers. The contract contains clauses for advance payment and cost escalation and also provides Sohio with certain termination rights. The vessels are scheduled for delivery in 1977, extending through 1978, and are planned for Alaska-to-U.S. mainland oil transportation. Sohio says arrangements are to be made for the ships to be operated under long-term charters to the company by U.S. shipping firms. Each ship will be able to carry about 165,000 tons of oil, or some 1.2 million barrels.

**Calls for Easier Credit, Tax Cut****Okun Labels U.S. Downturn 'Frightening'**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP)—A leading Democratic economist today urged President Ford to ask business for a moratorium on price increases for three to six months, and to seek a voluntary wage increase standard of 7 per cent for 1975.

Arthur Okun, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Lyndon Johnson, told reporters that the current economic downturn "is a little frightening because it is so abrupt and pervasive."

He called for easier money, a \$13 billion to \$14 billion tax cut, and the voluntary measures on the wage-price side as "insurance" against a further deterioration of the economy.

Mr. Okun said that the new economic policy President Ford has promised to offer in his State of the Union message should still deal with both inflation and recession.

"There is a danger of putting together an anti-recession program that looks like a total surrender to inflation," Mr. Okun said.

But he warned that the economic slide indicates the worst recession since 1933. "I would have to stress the downside risks," he said, "because we don't know how the economy pulls out of a slide like this. There are not many lessons of experience with this kind of decline."

With demand weakening, the economist predicted that a 7-per-cent wage increase standard on most prices (he would exclude processed foods and some other items) could be successful.

Businessmen who feel they have a case for higher prices would have to "come in and talk it over." But the process of automatic price increases, which the administration then struggles to roll back—as was the case recently in steel—might be interrupted. Mr. Okun would couple the 7-per-cent wage increase standard with a Ford promise to workers that "Uncle Sam is going to try to do something for you."

The "something" would be a 3-per-cent credit on earned income up to \$14,000. Thus, a

**Bonn Will Not Oppose  
D-Mark Revaluation**

BONN, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—West German government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said in a radio interview today that the Bonn government would not oppose a gradual upward revaluation of the deutsche mark during 1975.

However, he stressed that the government is planning no measures of its own but will leave the process to market forces.

worker with a \$10,000 income would get a \$300 check from the government. Even taxpayers with no income-tax liability would get 2 per cent of earned income.

For business, Mr. Okun said he would expand the existing investment tax credit, as has been recommended by the administration.

Overall, he called for a combined tax-and-spending stimulus that would result in a budget total of about \$360 billion for fiscal 1976, resulting in a deficit of \$40 billion to \$45 billion.

Spending for fiscal 1975 is estimated at about \$308 billion, with about a \$23-billion deficit.

Mr. Okun saw no need to resort to mandatory wage-price controls, but argued that the trouble with Mr. Ford's voluntary approach is that "he has never been clear or decisive on what he wants people to do."

The former CEA chairman, now

a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution here, was sharply critical of Federal Reserve policy. "Arthur Burns (Fed chairman) should be pushed to do a little more," he said. "This is a time when we ought to be having a faster decline in interest rates."

Whatever ease there has been in money policy, Mr. Okun charged, has taken place "in spite of the Fed."

Mr. Okun also called for more positive action by the administration to break up the oil cartel managed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

He backed a proposal by economist Morris Adelman for import quotas, under which oil sellers would submit sealed bids.

With total quotas cut up to 20 per cent from normal imports, Mr. Okun said, suppliers eventually would begin to cut the price. Once that process starts, he said, "diversiveness" will set in among the cartel member countries.

**FBI Aid Sought to Uncover  
Price-Fixing Conspiracies**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).

The Justice Department's anti-trust division has enlisted the support of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its effort to uncover price-fixing around the country.

The new move was made late last year and is too recent to have shown results. While anti-trust officials caution against excessive expectations from the step, they are hopeful that more "discoveries" of price-fixing conspiracies

will turn up if the FBI becomes involved.

Agents of the FBI will not have to become experts in such esoteric areas as "oligopoly theory," concentrated industries or corporate mergers. Instead, they are being asked to keep on the alert for conspiracies among sellers, small as well as large, to fix prices and thus eliminate competition for a product or a service.

"The typical FBI agent," said an anti-trust official, "does not wake up in the morning thinking anti-trust. We are trying to make them conscious of the fact that price-fixing is a criminal violation just like financial fraud or kidnapping."

As a first step in the new program, the anti-trust division is preparing for the first time a pamphlet for circulation to FBI agents that will deal, according to an internal memorandum, "with the anti-trust laws and method of investigating potential violations."

"An FBI agent," another official said, "might simply stumble across a beautiful price-fixing case while he is investigating organized crime. He should be on the watch for this."

The decision to try to make more use of the FBI is one of several steps undertaken by the anti-trust division following President Ford's economic message to Congress Oct. 8, in which he said, "I am determined to return to the vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws."

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**Wealthy Fans  
Seek to Buy  
Aston Martin**

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A group of wealthy car enthusiasts tonight announced the formation of a consortium to buy the Aston Martin sports car company which collapsed in financial ruin earlier this week.

Much of the money for the scheme is coming from among the thousands of Aston Martin owners in the United States where the bulk of the firm's output in recent years was sold.

The consortium is being organized by the Aston Martin Owners' Club, a thriving privately-run organization which until now has been primarily concerned with social and motorsport activities.

Gordon Proctor, a spokesman for the club, said tonight that "providing sufficient support is forthcoming, the Aston Martin consortium believes it can maintain this world-famous marque and keep as many of the firm's skilled work force intact as possible."

Offers of financial assistance have ranged from \$25 to \$100,000, he said. The London Times reported that Arab oil companies had offered financial aid to Aston Martin, which officials said goes into liquidation tomorrow.

The Times said a number of oil companies were interested. There had also been an offer of \$1 million from an American company, it said.

The Aston Martin managing director Fred Hartley said: "I don't think any of those who have made proposals fully realize the extent of the problems we are facing."

When it was announced on Sunday that it was ceasing production of the sleek 180 mile-per-hour grand touring the company blamed the government for refusing to give \$500,000 in financial aid.

**Planned Auction of U.S. Gold  
Draws Very Few Early Bids**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—While U.S. officials anticipate a substantial number of bids for the two million ounces of gold it plans to auction off next Monday to private buyers, there has been no flood of early bid submissions.

(There is now widespread speculation that the Treasury will not, in fact, sell the whole of the scheduled amount next week in view of the small amount of interest shown thus far in the metal, Reuters reported today.)

U.S. officials said today that only about 30 bids have been received so far on the General Services Administration (GSA) official bid forms that were made available Dec. 13.

"This number doesn't mean much," one official commented. He explained that when the GSA has sold minerals or metals from government inventories, most prospective buyers tend to wait until close to the deadline before delivering their sealed bids to the GSA office of stockpile disposal.

The bidding deadline will be 11 a.m. Monday, after which all bids received on a timely basis will be opened at a public ceremony.

"We're going to handle it exactly the same way as for other commodities," said a GSA spokesman. The Treasury said previously

that bids for quantities of less than 400 fine troy ounces—the size of the standard U.S. government gold bar—will not be acceptable, at least in the first of what may be several government sales of the metal during 1975.

Larger bids are to be in multiples of the 400-ounce units. Once the bids are opened, the government reserves the right to reject any and all bids "if the bid prices are at unacceptable levels," the GSA has announced.

The government has not set any "minimum price" for bids, one official explained.

Treasury sources indicated, however, that there will be a carefully-guarded "X" price which, in effect, will be a floor price for the gold to be sold. Bids below that figure are expected to be turned down.

In related news, the Securities and Exchange Commission today proposed standards for brokers dealing in gold which prohibit the purchase of gold on credit.

Under the proposal, brokers must secure a 35-per-cent deposit prior to executing an order to purchase gold and they must receive full payment within two business days after the transaction. Brokers would also be forbidden to sell gold for a customer unless the customer owns the gold.

The SEC asked for comment on the proposal by Jan. 15.

The British government has been forced to come to the aid of Burmah Oil. One of the company's problems is the 'substantial loss' its tanker operations are expected to show for 1974.

**Tanker Fleet Up But Rates Fall**

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The world tanker market is going through one of the worst slumps in its volatile history, with no respite in sight.

"This best thing we can hope for is some form of catastrophe," a representative of a Greek tanker owner commented, only partly in jest. In the tanker business, war or upheaval, particularly in the Middle East, usually means sharp higher tanker rates.

The rate for a spot charter of a 250,000-ton ship from the Persian Gulf to Europe is now between \$20 and \$30. This compares with the record level of worldwide 300 reached in October 1973, at the time of the Arab oil embargo.

Worldwide is the base charge set periodically in London to carry a ton or barrel of oil and the number next to it is the percentage of the base rate decided upon through negotiations between the ship owner and the charterer either on a spot or long-term basis.

Arthur McKenna, director of the Tanker Advisory Center, points out that before the oil producing nations sharply raised the price of crude oil, a 250,000-ton tanker would break even at about \$20 worldwide.

"The price for bunker fuel is more than three times what it was a year ago, costing about \$70 to \$80 a ton," he said. "It costs about \$100 a ton to fuel a 250,000-ton tanker for a total fuel bill for the 60-day trip from the Persian Gulf of about \$600,000."

Marginal Owners Out  
The Norwegian, Greek, Chinese and American tanker owners who have made fortunes from their good days—after the closing of the Suez Canal—are now paying the price and some marginal owners are being forced out of the business.

The giants—the major independent fleet owners such as Costas, Lenzos, Aristide Onassis, Stavros, Minoan, Sigval, Bergesen, Hilmar, Reider, O.T., Chen and D.K. Ludwig, are believed by most experts to have balanced their commitments between long and short-term char-

ters so that they are not suffering from the worst of the market fluctuations.

The present tanker situation is an example of the supply-demand free marketplace theory in action—there is simply far more ship capacity than there is demand.

The free world tanker fleet stood at 4,553 vessels, or at about 258.7 million deadweight tons at the end of 1973, according to the latest survey by Sun Oil Co., a 16.1-per-cent increase over 1972.

"We had a surplus going into 1974 and we are going into 1975 with an even greater overhang," said Mr. McKenna.

World demand for oil has dropped because of higher prices charged by the producing nations and the growing recession, which has slowed industrial uses.

A number of tanker owners have canceled orders for new ships. Often this is being done with the consent of shipyards that had agreed to a fixed price. Inflation has pushed the costs of building the ships well beyond the prices fixed in the shipyard's contracts. At the same time, the owners realize that there is no market for their ships once they are built.

A number of ships are being offered for resale by the owners at costs well below new ship prices. The Arab nations and other oil producing countries are known to be shopping in this depressed market in hopes of starting their own fleets.

Some owners are leasing their ships as floating storage for the surplus oil around the world. In terms of tonnage, only about 15 to 20 per cent of the world's tankers are in the spot market. Oil companies own 40 per cent of the world tanker tonnage. Governments own 15 per cent. The rest is owned by independent operators.

Major oil companies in general own enough ships to handle about 50 per cent of their requirements. An additional 35 per cent of the companies' needs are in long-term charters. The remaining 15 per cent is in the spot market.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Year ago	Year ago	Year ago
<b>FOODS</b>			
Cocoa beans, B. 100 lbs.	5.51	6.09	
Coffee (Arabica), B. 100 lbs.	6.64	6.08	
<b>TEXTILES</b>			
Printed cloth 44-66, yd.	35	48	
<b>METALS</b>			
Steel sheet (24 in.), 100 lbs.	100.00	121.00	
Iron & Pig, 100 lbs.	302.72	372.00	
Steel scrap No. 1 by Pitt	15.15	16.18	
Lead, spot, 100 lbs.	10.15	10.15	
Copper, 100 lbs.	68.15	68.15	
Aluminum, 100 lbs.	3.36	3.36	
Zinc, 100 lbs.	33.40	33.40	
Silver N.Y. 100 oz.	4.27	3.83	
Gold N.Y. 100 oz.	175.25	175.25	
<b>COMMODITY Indexes</b>			
Moody's index (base 100)	612.3	632.1	
Dec. 1971	612.3	632.1	
Dec. 1972	612.3	632.1	

## NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 2, 1975

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Nov. 41.25 41.25 41.25 41.25

Dec. 41.25 41.25 41.25 41.25

## LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs.)

Feb. 41.25 41.25 41.25 41.25

Mar. 41.25 41.25 41.25 41.25



## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible][illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 2, 1975									
		High		Low		Last Chgs			
215 Acklands	\$ 1 17 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/4						
778 Acres Ltd	446	446	+ 1/4						
4700 Agnico	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/4						
2835 Alcan	\$ 1 10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4						
770 Alimagex	420	420	+ 1/4						
2100 Alcan	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/4						
900 B.P. Can	430	430	+ 1/4						
2000 Banck	430	430	+ 1/4						
3400 Borden	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/4						
6984 Bell Canada	\$ 4 41 1/4	41 1/4	+ 1/4						
100 Bath Cos	5 44	44	+ 1/4						
2000 Block	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/4						
3650 Brierley Cor	153	146	+ 1/4						
4000 Bralor Inc	153	146	+ 1/4						
700 Brameshall	343	343	+ 1/4						
1000 Brantec	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/4						
100 BC Forest	5 46 1/4	46 1/4	+ 1/4						
50 BC Phone	290	275	+ 1/4						
1000 Brunswex	290	275	+ 1/4						
2000 Bucker	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/4						
6200 Cad Ervow	\$ 22 1/4	22	+ 1/4						
6353 Cal Pow	22 1/4	22	+ 1/4						
7320 Canfrio	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/4						
1000 Can Pac	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/4						
125 C. Pakers	\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/4						
800 Can Perm	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/4						
1000 Can Pot	446	446	+ 1/4						
700 Cdn Cel	446	446	+ 1/4						
1545 Nat Trust	\$ 16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4						
1446 Noranda	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4						
395 Nor Elc	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4						
1100 Oshawa	325	325	+ 1/4						
1000 Oron	400	400	+ 1/4						
4000 Oshawa	400	400	+ 1/4						
5580 Pamp	\$ 7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4						
1000 Pamp	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4						
5000 Parling N	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4						
17 Petrofina	15	15	+ 1/4						
1000 Petrofina	15	15	+ 1/4						
1200 Paint	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4						
1000 Paint	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4						

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Montreal Stocks

81	Cable News-87	114	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56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**Comment.      Stocks.      News.**

James Reston, C.L.  
Sulzberger,  
Joseph Kraft, Russell  
Baker, Art Buchwald —  
read them in the Tribune.  
And these are just a few  
of the editorial commentators  
whose signed columns  
appear in this inter-  
national newspaper.

**Food.                      Styles.                      School**

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.

Whether you buy from the *haute cuisine*, or rely on *prêt-à-porter*, stay in style with the Herald Tribune.

We cover the collections from Rome to Beverly Hills — tell you what's new and exciting from head to rounded toe.

Where to send their school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.

Schools and other educational services all over Europe are listed — for the eager-to-learn from six to sixty.

Art.	Theater.	Jobs.
<p>1. <i>Art. 1. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Art. 2. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Art. 3. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Art. 4. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Art. 5. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Art. 6. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>7. <i>Art. 7. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>8. <i>Art. 8. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Art. 9. The Art of the Artist.</i></p> <p>10. <i>Art. 10. The Art of the Artist.</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Theater. 1. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Theater. 2. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Theater. 3. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Theater. 4. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Theater. 5. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Theater. 6. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>7. <i>Theater. 7. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>8. <i>Theater. 8. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Theater. 9. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p> <p>10. <i>Theater. 10. The Theater of the Artist.</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Jobs. 1. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Jobs. 2. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Jobs. 3. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Jobs. 4. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Jobs. 5. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Jobs. 6. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>7. <i>Jobs. 7. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>8. <i>Jobs. 8. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Jobs. 9. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p> <p>10. <i>Jobs. 10. The Jobs of the Artist.</i></p>

Every week the Herald Tribune reports on the wonderful world of art in Europe; what's new, old and interesting everywhere. That includes galleries and the auction houses, too: it's important reading if you paint, sculpt or

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